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Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

No. 16,099 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

NAVAL PLANE GIVEN CITATION FOR GALLANTRY

Frustrated Attack by Enemy Aircraft on Macassar On June 23, 1943

HIGH HONORS AWARDED

2-Rank Posthumous Promotions for Reserve Officer and Aide Announced

A citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the ship-based attack plane of the Naval Air Unit under the command of Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Yuji Kino who body-crashed into an enemy commander's plane and thereby blasted the enemy's tenacious attack on Macassar on June 23, 1943, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Navy Ministry at 12 a.m. today.

The above fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the communique adds.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

Enemy's Attempt Blasted

"A citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the ship-based attack plane of the Navy Air Unit under the command of Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Yuji Kino who, single-handed, made a daring plunge into 16 large enemy planes that came attacking Macassar on June 23, 1943, and body-crashed into the enemy's leader plane, thereby blasting the enemy's attempt.

"The above fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

"Citation.

"Ship-based Attack Plane of X X Navy Air Unit under the command of Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Kino.

"While the above was engaged in vigil in the Macassar area on June 23, 1943, 16 large enemy planes appeared and opened a tenacious attack on the seacraft anchored in that port and also on the warehouse zone. The above, single-handed, made a daring plunge into the enemy and body-crashed into and downed the enemy's leader plane, thereby blasting the enemy's attempt. The exploit is considered distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

November 3, 1943,
Commander-in-Chief
of the Combined Fleet."

2 Rank Promotions

The posthumous two-rank promotions, under date of June 23, 1943, of Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Kino and Second Flight Petty Officer Tsuruo Manabe who accompanied the Lieutenant were announced by the Navy Ministry at 12 a.m. today.

The announcement follows:

"Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Yuji Kino was promoted to Reserve Lieutenant-Commander with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun (under date of June 23, 1943).

"Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Tsuruo Manabe was promoted to Superior Flight Petty Officer with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun (under date of June 23, 1943)."

This is the fifth time that two-rank promotions have been granted since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but Lieutenant Kino was the first student reserve officer to receive the honor.

It was sometime round 11:15 a.m. on June 23 of last year when 16 enemy Consolidated B-24's appeared over Macassar from the southerly direction. At that time all the Japanese planes of the Air Unit stationed at a certain base were in the air on the look-out for enemy submarines. The Ground Unit therefore returned the enemy's fire with anti-aircraft batteries. The enemy planes, taking advantage of the chance increased their bombing attack as well as their machine-gun fire.

Crashed Into Enemy

In the midst of the combat, the plane piloted by the late Lieutenant-Commander Yuji Kino (then Reserve Sub-lieutenant) returned. Realizing the urgency of the situation he resolved to launch a "human-bomb" attack on the enemy force. Aboard his plane together with Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe he im-

(Continued on Page 2)

Prince Ichijo Sends Donation to Argentina For Temblor Relief

A telegram of sympathy and a donation of ¥1,000 was sent to the Argentine Government on Tuesday by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, President of the Japan-Argentina Society, representing the Society, for the recent earthquake at San Juan.

EXAMPLE IS GIVEN OF SUPREME VALOR

Downing of Enemy 'Monster' By Body-Crash at Macassar Inspires Our Men

Domei

MACASSAR—The late Sub-Lieutenant Yuji Kino, a former member of the Students' Aeronautical Federation while he was a student at Doshisha University, and the late Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Tsuruo Manabe, wireless operator, who have been posthumously promoted two ranks at once respectively to lieutenant-commander and superior flight petty officer, rendered an incalculable service to the Imperial Navy by setting an example in unconquerable spirit and supreme heroism, when they dashed their light carrier-borne attack plane against a mighty Consolidated B-24 bomber of the enemy, which up to that time had been considered impossible even to approach with such a light machine.

The decisive war in the air over the South Pacific is daily gaining in fury and grimness. On June 23 last year, more than a dozen four-motored Consolidated B-24' came attacking over Macassar and blind-bombed various sections of the city, killing or maiming numerous native inhabitants and Chinese. The brutal work of senseless destruction has roused the people of the area, including the 3,000,000 Mohammedans and Christians of Celebes, in a vow of vengeance against the Americans. The heroism of the late Sub-Lieutenant Kino and the late Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe in deliberately colliding into the leader plane of the heavily-armored enemy bombers and going down together not only became a source of inspiration to the officers and men on the first line but deeply impressed the native inhabitants, especially those of them who actually saw the stirring battle of the lone attack plane with the monster bomber.

The following is an eye-witness account of the combat as recorded under the frenzied enemy blind-bombing:

At a little past 11 a.m. on June 23, sirens sounded an air raid alarm throughout the city of Macassar. The air defense system of the area went into action. The heavy droning of the enemy planes steadily drew nearer from the southwest. The raiders numbered more than a dozen, all four-motored Consolidated B-24's. The ground defense force directed anti-aircraft gunfire at the oncoming monsters. Explosions could be heard in the northern section of the city. The bombing had begun. But, apparently unable to withstand the accurate anti-aircraft fire, the enemy planes changed their course and began to deviate for a wide detour toward the sea. "Confound it. They're escaping!" was the thought that crossed the minds of those who watched. But, no, the presumptuous enemy airmen were coming back. The watchers' attention was then drawn to a small Japanese plane that was making straight for the enemy formation. The Rising Sun marks could be seen on the wings. It was one of the carrier-borne craft of the Imperial Navy.

As soon as the air raid alarm was sounded, Sub-Lieutenant Kino and Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe had hopped off from the XX airdrome to give battle to the raiders. As the plane approached the enemy formation, it shot itself forward in the path of the bombers and made a sudden reverse-turn. The enemy formation seemed to have been taken by surprise, for it broke up. The Japanese aimed the plane at the leader bomber and dashed itself in a frontal clash. Even the B-24, equipped with 11 20-mm. machine-guns and protected by heavy steel armor-plates at every section, could not ward off such a blow. One of its wings was blown off and the monster body spiralled dizzily down to the sea. The Kino plane, too, crashed into the water.

With the leader plane sent down and subjected to razing anti-aircraft

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DETAILS BARED OF PLAN TO UP INDIRECT TAXES

13 Bills Explained Tuesday—Government to Gain ¥849,000,000 in Revenues

MONETARY SETUP FIRMED

Aim of Increase to Absorb People's Surplus Purchasing Power

Supplementing the ¥1,609,000,000 direct tax plan drafted for the 84th session of the Diet and announced by the Finance Ministry on January 13, a ¥849,000,000 indirect tax increase plan was announced by the same Ministry Tuesday.

The present session of the Diet, now in recess, is to take up the bill amending the Income Tax Law and 28 other tax laws involving an increase of ¥2,500,000,000 in taxes, direct and indirect, in the normal year and ¥2,286,000,000 in the initial year. Sixteen of these bills having been announced on January 13, the remaining 13 were explained Tuesday.

The taxes to be raised are: liquor tax, non-alcoholic beverage tax, sugar consumption tax, textile consumption tax, commodity tax, entertainment and restaurant tax, admission tax, special acts tax, advertisement tax, playing cards tax and stamp tax. The system of penalties for evasion or violation of the tax laws are also to be readjusted.

The main aim of the tax increase is to effect absorption of the surplus purchasing power of the people and to check the inflationary tendency incidental to the tremendous war spendings. The increase in revenue to be secured through the tax measures is calculated at the same time, to strengthen the financial foundations of the country's fighting power.

Features of Amendments

The following are the principal features of the amendments:

(1) Tax rates have been raised almost throughout the range of all indirect taxes.

(2) The rates have been raised in such a way that the heaviest incidence should fall on the consumption of luxuries while the incidence on such commodities and actions as are closely connected with the living of the people should be as light as possible in view of the far-reaching effect of indirect taxes on the national life.

(3) Besides the fines hitherto imposed on offenses against indirect tax laws, penalties of imprisonment of not more than five years have been provided. New provisions have also been made to punish employes as well as executives. By strengthening the system of penalties for violations and evasions it is sought that the taxation system would be highly improved.

(4) A new system of tax payment certificates and tickets has been instituted to prevent evasions of the special acts tax, admission tax, commodity tax and entertainment and restaurant tax.

(4) Businesses are to be organized to enable tax payments to be made by groups instead of by individual businesses.

Outline of Bill

The outline of the bill for increasing indirect taxes is as follows: The tax rate on alcoholic beverages will be raised with differences according to grades. The total increase in the tax will amount to about 70 per cent. The sugar excise will be raised by about three yen for refined sugar and two yen for brown sugar. The present tax is 14 yen 50 sen for a hundred pounds of refined sugar and six yen 70 sen for the same amount of brown sugar. The tax rate on the more luxurious entertainments and restaurants will be raised so that the rate will be from 20 per cent to 300 per cent against the present rate which is from 20 per cent to 200 per cent.

The admission tax will be raised from the present one which is from 20 per cent to 120 per cent to one from about 30 per cent to about 200 per cent. The tax on advertisements in newspapers, magazines and in transportation facilities will be raised to 30 per cent of the advertisement charge from the present 10 per cent. The tax on playing cards will be raised from the one yen 50 sen at present to about three yen a set as a principle and on a set of mahjong from the present 10 yen to 20 yen.

An enormous increase is promis-

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Starving Indians in Bengal Face Danger of Second Serious Famine

Special

LISBON, January 17.—A new famine, even worse than the current one raging in Bengal, threatens to bring further suffering to the under-nourished and disease-ridden inhabitants of that Indian province, according to a report sent from New Delhi by Stuart, the special correspondent of the News Chronicle. The correspondent said that due to a record harvest it had been believed a few weeks ago that the corner of the famine had been turned but that that hope was now fast fading.

He said that the Government's scheme for collecting and distributing the bumper crop was not working because of the muddle and inefficiency of the British Indian Government. It is recalled that the Government forcibly collects all crops to be distributed as it sees fit, including their transportation to areas outside India.

The News Chronicle correspondent said that critics were blaming the British authorities for employing agents instead of the normal trade channels for the collection and distribution of the harvest, with the result that the traders and agents were at war and the people of Bengal suffering again. He said that the responsibility for "the continued muddle must be shared by the Bengal Government, Bengal politicians, and the Government of India which presumably thinks that all is well."

Stuart stated that the Bengal Government, as an administrative machine, was incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic, social and political problem. He charged that it was "hamstrung by its weak civil and local service which means edicts are issued but not obeyed" and also accused the Government officials of graft. Stuart also scored the impotency of the British Indian Government in standing aside content to watch the crisis in Bengal where "millions of lives are at stake."

GOOD SHOWING MADE BY NANKING FORCES

Troops Commanded by Gen. Wu, Ex-Chungking Officer, Mop Up Chiang's Armies

Domei

TSINAN, January 17.—Brilliant war results have been achieved by officers and men of the National Government Army under the command of General Wu Yua-wen, since the joining of the former Chungking general with 40,000 officers and men under his command into the National Government of China in January last year.

During the one year with the National Government, his army has rendered outstanding services in mopping-up operations against remnants of the Chungking troops.

It is recalled that in early May of last year, General Wu's army dealt a crippling blow to Chungking's 116th and 114th armies under the command of General Yu Hsueh-chung, which was infesting the mountain region of the Shantung Province, and thus forcing their total withdrawal from the Shantung area.

Composite war results which were achieved by General Wu's army during the past one year are as follows: Enemy dead found abandoned on the battlefields, 6,684; enemy wounded, (only those ascertained) 11,543, and prisoners taken, 2,885.

They also captured 12 heavy machine-guns; 96 light machine-guns, one infantry gun, 34 grenade-throwers, 3,973 rifles, 55 revolvers, 8,397 hand grenades and three wireless sets.

Enemy military installations destroyed, including barracks, arsenals and provision depots, totaled 422.

The latest survey also showed remarkable progress in reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in the areas cleaned of Chungking remnants by his forces.

BRITAIN SEEN TROUBLED BY SHORTAGE OF RUBBER

Wants More Nations to Join International Organ Regulating Vital Necessity

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 17.—Revealing the scarcity in rubber supplies felt by the anti-Axis Powers, especially, Britain, the International Rubber Regulation Committee, which is composed of Britain, the Netherlands and India, wants more countries to join the organization, the Times, London, reported on December 21, according to a dispatch received here.

The International Rubber International Agreement expired on December 21, the report continues, adding that the signatory Powers had only agreed to extend the pact for the short period of four months.

It is recalled, the report concludes, that when the need for increased rubber supplies was recognized by the consuming countries after the collapse of France, the International Rubber Regulation Committee took steps to increase the production quotas as quickly as possible.

PROPAGANDA SEEN IN RUMORS BY FOE

Kawamura Sees Enemy's Two-Fold Object in Spreading Reports of Yamaji Death

The recent baseless rumors of the "death" of Japanese Minister to Bulgaria Akira Yamaji in an air raid are just another deep-laid enemy propaganda scheme with a two-fold object; first, to exaggerate the effects of bombings before the anti-Axis nations and, second, to arouse commotion in the Balkans, if not disturb the Axis camp.

Thus warned Colonel Aizo Kawamura, Chief of the Third Section of the Gendarmerie Headquarters, on Tuesday, the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Military Alliance Agreement.

Emphasizing that the enemy's reports, apparently without ulterior motives, are, all of them, insidious propaganda intrigues, the Colonel issued a warning to the people to remain equanimous in the face of any enemy machinations.

Colonel Kawamura's warning, in gist, follows:

"The enemy is too astute and crafty to make so much ado over whether or not a minister of a foreign country was killed in an air raid. In spreading rumors of the 'death' of Minister Yamaji, the enemy sought a two-fold effect. In the first place, he tried to exaggerate the effects of air raids before his own people by telling them something like: 'We lost many planes, but achieved this much. Even the Japanese Minister died,' and thus stir up their fighting spirit. To what level the enemy stoops in propaganda intrigues may be gathered from the fact, that after the abortive air raid attempt on Tokyo, American newspapers carried photographs of fires in Tokyo years before, around the time of the fire at the Shirokiya Department Store!

Second Effect Sought

"The other effect sought was, obviously, to arouse commotion in the Balkans, if not disturb the Axis camp, especially in view of the important role being played by Minister Yamaji.

"Enemy propaganda has been gaining in intensity recently. Since the Cairo Conference, the enemy has been unleashing rumors that Turkey has been won over to the anti-Axis side. Early this month, the enemy circulated false reports of a revolution having broken out in Bulgaria. Now he is bent on exaggerating the effect of the recent air raid on Sofia.

"All this may be a scheme to arouse commotion in the Balkans in preparation for landing operations against that area. It is also conceivable that the enemy, lacking a hotbed for propaganda activities in the Balkans, especially in Bulgaria, is seeking to divert Germany's attention to Bulgaria by unleashing all sorts of falsehood, even at the expense of Minister Yamaji, and thereby spread hideous tentacles to the German-occupied areas in Western Europe.

"In any case, reports spread by the enemy, although they may appear to be without ulterior motives, are, all of them, insidious propaganda intrigues. Now that the enemy thinks the time is ripe for a counter-offensive both in the East and West, he will not miss one loophole, no matter how small, through

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CABINET ADOPTS TWO MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE

Comprehensive Mobilization of People and of Students for Work Envisaged

SIGNIFICANCE TREMENDOUS

Working of Nation's Structure To Be Displayed to Maximum, Announcement Bares

Two emergency measures of tremendous significance for the completion of the manpower mobilization system of the nation for unfailing victory were adopted by the Cabinet at a regular meeting Tuesday and announced by the Board of Information the same afternoon.

Both aimed at an epochal increase in the production of munitions, the plans were framed by the Welfare and Education Ministries, one called the "Emergency National Work Mobilization Program" and the other the "Emergency Students' Work Mobilization Program".

At Tuesday's Cabinet session, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi explained the plan for the mobilization of the people for work as a scheme aimed at rectifying the distribution of labor and for increasing labor efficiency. In concert with the military mobilization, the total labor power of the nation is to be developed to the fullest extent. In order to achieve this end, the mobilization of the people for work is to be enforced on a comprehensive and planned basis.

Okabe Explains Plan

The plan for the mobilization of students for work was explained by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe. He said that the wartime policy of education means work is to be pushed so as to coordinate the planned mobilization of students with the planned mobilization of the people at large.

The Emergency National Work Mobilization Program has as its supreme objective the workings of the nation's structure so as to display the total national work to the fullest extent, according to the announcement of the Board of Information.

The announcement provides for the establishment of the National Registration System, the improvement of the workings of the national drafting, the adoption of the drafting system according to walks of life in addition to the present one in force, the strengthening of measures for the protection of those drafted, the strengthening of free service of students at school more than ever before, the enlargement of the sphere of women's requisitioning, while taking into consideration Japan's family system and characteristics of women, the strengthening and accelerating the women's free services for public good under able leadership of responsible persons according to regions, the employment of women in various fields of activity to make good the shortage created by the drafting of men, the adoption of efficient measures to utilize the work of women at home, the enlargement of the sphere of jobs which men are prohibited to take up, the appropriate readjustment of assignment of workers, including the wholesale utilization of technicians and experienced workmen and the training of graduates of middle schools and special schools, and many other measures.

Aim of Measure

The Emergency Students' Work Mobilization Program just announced aims at strengthening the Students' Wartime Mobilization System and the Wartime Emergency Measures Regarding Education, previously decided on, to enforce a unified and planned mobilization of students for work in accordance with the principle that work means education and to insure the inculcation of such education as will conform to the present stage of the war situation, according to the announcement of the Board of Information.

Factories will be appointed where students will be put to work, with due consideration being paid to the distance between the places of work and the students' abodes, the school course, the students' ages,

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JAPANESE FORCES SHOOT DOWN 102 OF 200 ENEMY WARPLANES ATTACKING RABAUL ON MONDAY

U.S. Marines Admit Gloucester Fight Tough and Bloody

Special

LISBON, January 17.—The current battle going on in the Cape Gloucester area in New Britain Island is described by participating American marines as the "bloodiest battle in the Southwestern Pacific," according to dispatches reaching here. Some of the marines said deluges of rain and deeply imbedded Japanese machine-gun positions make the battle "even more bitter than the bloody struggle that was waged at Guadalcanal."

MORE FOE RAIDERS SHOT DOWN IN SOUTH

Enemy Admits Fierce Battle With Japanese Air Force Over Rabaul

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 18.—A combined formation of 20 enemy fighter and bomber planes, consisting of twelve P-38's and eight B-25's, came attacking Ulingen, about 60 kilometers southwest of Madang in New Guinea Island on the afternoon of January 13. Our Ground Units promptly intercepted them and shot down one B-25 with a salvo of anti-aircraft gunfire. The damage on our side was negligible.

On the evening of January 16, two enemy P-38 fighters attempted to raid our positions in the Alexis district at Madang in New Guinea Island from a low altitude, but all were shot down by our Garrison Forces stationed there, which suffered no damage.

Foe Admits Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Admitting in part the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on January 15 to the effect that 65 enemy planes were shot down out of the 160 that came attacking the Japanese base at Rabaul on the morning of January 14, anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific issued the announcement that the anti-Axis planes which participated in the attack on Rabaul engaged in furious combat with the Japanese Air Force.

Madzab Airfield Pounded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific admitted that units of the Japanese Air Force attacked the airfield at Madzab and inflicted considerable damage, according to reports reaching here.

MALAI WOMEN SEEN ACTIVE

Many Join Medical Auxiliary Services in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—The earnest desire to come forward to do their bit for their country and thus help in Malai's war effort has resulted in a number of Malai women enlisting with the Medical Auxiliary Services in Shonan, according to Dr. M. Gaus, well-known Malai medical practitioner.

In an interview, Dr. Gaus said that Malai women who were formerly content to remain at home, are now imbued with the spirit of service.

Already a number of women have registered with the Medical Auxiliary Services and are showing great interest and enthusiasm in their work, he pointed out.

According to the doctor, women have come from all parts of the island to join the organization.

Volunteer Corps in Bintan

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—Ceremonies held on Bintan Island on the morning of January 15 marked the organization of the first volunteer corps in the history of Malai. The new corps are composed of young men of Malai for the defense of their land under the guidance of the local Japanese military authorities.

Imperial Headquarters Communique Discloses Remarkable Results

54 MORE ARE BAGGED

Toll Exacted by Our Surface And Ground Units Over Base On January 14

Of about 200 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on Monday morning, more than half of them or 102 aircraft, including 17 probables, were shot down by Imperial Naval Air Units, Surface Units and Ground Units, without any loss on our side except for two vessels sunk, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Revealing further remarkable war results by the Imperial Forces defending Rabaul, the same communique said that our Surface Units and Ground Units shot down 34 enemy planes and damaged 20 others during the aerial battle over the Japanese base on January 14. In that battle, our Naval Air Units shot down 65, including 18 probables, out of the enemy attacking squadron of over 160 planes.

In the battle on Monday, our Naval Air Units downed 87 of the enemy aircraft, including 17 probables. Our Surface and Ground Units accounted for 15 others. The only damage received on our side was two vessels sunk, the communique said.

Tuesday's communique telling of the heavy blow dealt the enemy follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units, Surface Units and Ground Units intercepted and attacked about 200 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 17 and shot down 102 of them (whereof 17 unconfirmed).

"Shot down by the Air Units: 87 planes (whereof 17 unconfirmed).

"Shot down by the Surface Units and Ground Units: 15 planes.

"In this battle, no damage was sustained by our side except two vessels which were sunk.

"2. The shooting down of 34 planes and the damaging of 20 planes by the Surface Units and Ground Units are added to the war results of the aerial battle over Rabaul of January 14, as previously reported."

SOUTH BORNEO SCHEDULED TO UP FOODSTUFF OUTPUT

All Plans Set for More Paddy Fields; Irrigation Systems To Be Constructed

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 17.—Local Japanese authorities will put into practice the plans for increased production of staple foodstuffs in South Borneo far ahead of the scheduled date of April this year.

All necessary preparations are said to have been completed to mobilize necessary labor and equipment for the expansion of paddy field areas.

It was added that the extension of paddy fields will be undertaken by Japanese agricultural concerns, while the construction of irrigation systems and other agricultural installations in the Sungei district will be carried on under the direction of the authorities concerned.

Solon Opposes U.S. Labor Act

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Reflecting the vigorous opposition to the national labor draft proposed by President Franklin Roosevelt, Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan declared that a federal legislation outlawing "in unequivocal terms all interruptions in war production will be preferable to the National Service Act." He added that "no dispute is as important as unbroken supply lines to our soldiers and the law must say so in unequivocal terms."

ADJUSTMENTS SET FOR KEY INDUSTRIES

New Schedule Adopted by Cabinet to Secure Aircraft Output Increase

The Cabinet at Tuesday's meeting duly adopted a Class 2 Industries Adjustment Schedule framed by the Munitions Ministry.

By way of concentrating the entire economic strength of the nation upon war production, the Government in June last year published a Draft Plan for Industrial Adjustments to Increase the National Fighting Strength. In accordance with this draft plan, the Munitions Ministry has been studying the question of adjusting the so-called Class 2 Industries, including aircraft, arms, shipbuilding, machinery, liquid fuel and other industries basic for those industries.

A plan having been obtained it was submitted to the Cabinet Tuesday and explained by State Minister Nobusuke Kishi and published by the Board of Information at 3 p.m.

The adjustments to be effected in Class 2 Industries differ in character from those in Class 1 or Class 3 in that every available energy and resources are to be devoted to a phenomenal increase in aircraft production and otherwise aimed at positive contribution to the conversion of all industrial efforts into fighting strength.

Emphasis therefore is to be placed on the efficient use of plants, demarcation of productive fields, renovation in productive facilities and the like.

Details Bared Of Plan to Up Indirect Taxes

(Continued From Page 1)

ed for the Government revenue, as a result of the epochal raises of direct and indirect taxes. The amount is estimated to total ¥2,286,000,000 in the first year of enforcement and ¥2,575,000,000 in a normal year. The first year increase in revenue consists of ¥1,385,000,000 in the direct taxes, ¥792,000,000 in the indirect taxes and ¥109,000,000 in others. The normal year increase in revenue consists of ¥1,609,000,000 in the direct taxes, ¥849,000,000 in the indirect taxes and ¥117,000,000 in others.

Details of the estimated tax increase according to the Finance Ministry, follow:

Taxes	Original amount	First year	Normal year
	—(In million yen)—		
		—Gains—	
Sake	659	418	464
Soft drinks	13	14	15
Sugar	105	29	34
Text'ls	166	4	5
Commodities	799	203	195
Entertain't .	682	105	116
Special act .	78	13	14
Admission .	90	21	23
Advertis't ..	6	7	8
Stamp	12	1	1
Cards	5	2	2
Total	2,621	823	883

The tax bills whose contents have already been published were presented to the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon. They were of the group of 29 legislative bills which were approved by the Cabinet on January 11.

The other bills will be presented to the Diet as soon as they are put in legal form.

The bills revising the system of direct taxation in the group of tax bills presented to the House of Representatives were published on January 13 and those revising the system of indirect taxation on January 18.

Cabinet Adopts Two Measures Of Importance

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etc.

Students can be mobilized with each school as a basic unit, such unit to center round the faculty.

One and the same student will be put to work over a period of about four months or longer per year.

Depending on circumstances, factories may furnish equipment and materials to schools so that students may work in the school compounds.

Propaganda Seen In Rumors by Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

which he could pour propaganda water in order to destroy the solid Axis embankment.

"At such a critical moment, the Axis nations should tighten their unity still further, remain equanimous in the face of any enemy machinations and dash on toward ultimate victory."

Japanese Plane Sinks Enemy Submarine While on Escort Duty in Banda Sea Area

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 17.—The first detailed report on the sinking of an enemy submarine by a Japanese patrol plane in the Banda Sea, on December 30, has been received at this base.

According to a graphic account of the signal air-action, it was on December 30 that Sergeant-Major Kaji Kitamura, and Corporal Kazukichi Utsunomiya took off from a Japanese base with orders to escort a Japanese transport in the Banda Sea.

Patrolling the wide area around the Japanese transport, the airmen in closely scanning the sea, suddenly spotted three enemy submarines, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, proceeding in the direction of our transport.

Upon seeing the Japanese plane approaching, the enemy submarines began to submerge. One submarine was unable to submerge in time and opened fire on the Japanese plane. The submarine soon found out that this was to its great disadvantage and continued its efforts to submerge.

The Japanese plane, however, power-dived on the submarine, and released its bombs, scoring direct hits and instantly sinking the submarine. This was at exactly 36 minutes after the submarine had been spotted.

The plane's work, however, was unfinished and it hurried back to inform the unsuspecting transport that enemy submarines were in the vicinity.

In the attempt to warn the transport, the reconnaissance plane circled over the ship, but the transport failed to understand the signal and continued its course toward the danger zone.

The airmen then brought their plane down to a low level and began firing their machine-gun into the sea before the prow of the ship. The crew on the vessel finally understood the signal and immediately turned about.

The transport reached its base safely escorted by the plane.

FOES WILL FACE DANGER IN 1944 FROM HOME FRONT

U.S. Presidential Elections Will Hamper War Effort, Asserts Daily Mail

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 17.—The greatest danger for the anti-Axis nations in 1944 will come from behind the lines—the presidential elections in the United States, declares the Daily Mail in a recent issue. The paper adds that reactionism is riding hog-wild in American business and domestic politics today.

The Daily Mail explains that under a Republican President, the majority in both Houses in November, 1944, will turn Republican and will begin to repeal all advanced social, labor and business legislation. If, however, President Roosevelt is reelected, the die-hard Democrats will still have a majority in United States Congress resulting in the widening of the breach between the executive and legislature which in turn will plunge the country in a political civil war.

Soviet Russia is willing, even anxious, to join the postwar "companionship of nations" with Great Britain and the United States, asserts the Daily Mail. The paper says that even if Stalin did try for a time the Soviets could not possibly cooperate in postwar plans for reconstruction with the United States, dominated as the latter has always been when under the leadership of the Republican Party, by the 13 huge financial corporations whose combined power controls over 80 per cent of United States heavy industries and whose Washington "lobbies" put up prohibitively high protective tariffs beween the population of the United States and the rest of humanity.

COLOMBIA JOINS ANTI-AXIS

President Lopez Signs Pact of Alliance With Enemy Camp

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia, today, officially signed an alliance pact with the anti-Axis camp, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Colombia's entry now raises the number of the countries which have joined the anti-Axis camp to 34, it added.

Foe Builds 'Superfortress'

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Anglo-Amercian joint aircraft committee announced today that the new, loudly-propagandized American bomber B-29 had been named the Superfortress, according to reports received from Washington.

Chungking-London Wireless

Domei

LISBON, Jauary 17.—A direct wireless communication system linking Chungking and London will be opened on April 1, the Chungking regime announced today.

RICE, INDIAN CORN OUTPUT IN MALAI SHOWS INCREASE

Said Due to Adoption of Intensive Agricultural Methods, People's Cooperation

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—The agricultural year 1943-44 in Malai has witnessed remarkably increased yields of upland rice and Indian corn of 67 and 84 per cent respectively, as compared with the previous year, agricultural authorities revealed.

It was pointed out that the increase was brought about by various measures for the increased production of staple agricultural foodstuffs taken by the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, such as the development of idle land as well as the encouragement of rubber and palm plantations.

The authorities declared that the adoption of intensive agricultural methods, as well as the wholehearted cooperation of the native inhabitants with the administration are largely responsible for increased production of crops.

Naval Plane Given Citation For Gallantry

(Continued From Page 1)

mediately took to the air. Over Macassar he met the enemy formation of four planes in duels and sometime around 12:20 p.m. on that day he deliberately crashed his plane against the leader of the enemy formation. Thus, blasting the enemy plane, he self-blasted in the waters some 10 kilometers southwest of the city.

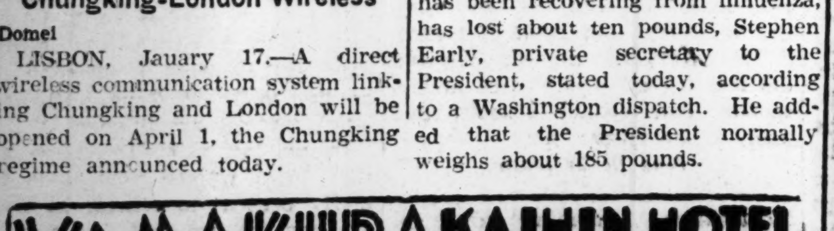
The enemy who were utterly astounded and confused by the valiant and fearless action of the Japanese airman took to their heels. Thus, with death, Lieutenant-Commander Kino protected the harbor facilities and the city residents from probable damage.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Kino was born in Kyoto. Upon graduation from the commercial course of Doshisha University he entered the service of the Navy as a student reserve officer, in 1940. In the following year he was promoted to the post of Reserve Second-Sub-Lieutenant and was commissioned in the XX Air Unit as an instructor. One year later in 1942 he became Reserve Sub-Lieutenant. Since then he has been in the service of the Navy on the front.

Roosevelt Loses Weight

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—President Franklin Roosevelt, who has been recovering from influenza, has lost about ten pounds, Stephen Early, private secretary to the President, stated today, according to a Washington dispatch. He added that the President normally weighs about 185 pounds.



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Young Annam Artist To Present Screen To Prince Takamatsu

Domei

HANOI, January 18.—Profoundly impressed by the deep admiration expressed by His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, for the lacquer screen produced by an Annamese artist, Yuan Wen-chi, which was displayed at the French Indo-China Modern Arts Exhibition in Tokyo last June, the craftsman is reported to have decided to present the same kind of screen to His Imperial Highness through the good offices of the Society for International Cultural Relations. Mr. Yuan visited Japan last year at the invitation of the Society. He is a young artist, 26 years of age, and is well known in French Indo-China for his skill in painting, particularly lacquer articles.

INFORMATION BODY INSTITUTED IN P.I.

Will Act as Spokesman For Government

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—The Government of the Philippine Republic today announced the establishment of a Board of Information.

This new State institution will undertake the dissemination of all important matters on the basis of comprehensive information gathered from all sources and will act as spokesman for the Government.

As the first President of the Board of Information, Arsenio Lus, former assistant secretary-general of the Kalibapi who will be accorded the treatment of a State Minister, has been appointed.

FARM EXPERTS TO HOLD 4-DAY MEETING IN JAVA

Terao to Represent Japan in Discussing Project to Boost Agricultural Products

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—Agricultural experts in the Southern Regions will meet in a four-day conference at Djakarta starting from January 20.

The Conference will be attended by Dr. Hiroshi Terao, Chief of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, who is now on an inspection tour of the southern countries.

The Conference will discuss matters on further increased production of agricultural foodstuffs, such as rice, tapioca, Indian corn as well as fiber crops, such as cotton, ramie, kapok and jute.

Valuable advice toward the boosting of the agricultural production is expected to be given by Dr. Terao at the Conference.

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First Glider College in Japan to Start Functioning in April in Ibaraki Prefecture

Whole Ibaraki Prefecture has gone air-minded. It has decided on the establishment of the nation's first Glider College at the Ishioka Central Glider Training Grounds. Furthermore, the study of gliders is to be one of the required subjects in the school curriculum in the 29 boys' middle schools in the prefecture, according to the Asahi.

Ibaraki Prefecture has put into effect these programs in view of growing importance of aviation which is considered one of the factors that may decide the issue of the war.

Making a great stride toward the training of airmen and developing air-mindedness, a total sum of ¥800,000 has been appropriated for the construction of the nation's first Glider College in Ishioka, the "cradle" of glider flying in Japan.

This college, which is recognized by the Education Ministry, will open its first classes in April. Graduates of the secondary schools are eligible for entrance in the college which is scheduled to offer a three-year course including all technical study of gliders and other aeronautical subjects.

TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED IN JOHORE STATE

To Improve Standard of Efficiency; Japanese Language Seen Popular

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, January 17.—A school where all teachers throughout Johore State will be given a comprehensive three months' training course was opened here last week.

The first batch of trainees consists of 40 men and women teachers.

The head of the Education Department here stated that although similar courses have been given before, the present one would be of a more detailed nature. The aim of the school is to make the teachers absolutely efficient in carrying out their regular work.

"With the arrival of many teachers from Japan, greater interest is being taken in the study of the Japanese language and the standard of education is steadily improving," he concluded.

Example Is Given Of Supreme Valor

(Continued From Page 1)

gunfire, the enemy airmen apparently lost heart, for they turned and sped away.

The two heroes had smashed another enemy legend, that B-24's cannot be brought down with as light a plane as a carrier-borne attacker, and struck terror into the hearts of enemy airmen.

London Train Crash

Special

LISBON, January 17.—A train crash near London resulted in death for eight persons and injury to more than 30 others, it is reported from London. A member of the British parliament was included in the casualty list, it was further said.

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TIRONA NAMED CHAIRMAN OF FILIPINO RELIEF FUND

Minister Quintin Paredes of Public Works, Communications Relinquishes Post

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—With the creation of the new Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, the chairmanship of the Relief Fund has been relinquished by Minister Quintin Paredes of Public Works and Communications to Minister Emiliano T. Tirona.

It is understood that the relief fund consists of the appropriations of 2,000,000 pesos set aside by the National Assembly and 100,000 pesos donated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines as a gift to the Republic.

Meanwhile, it was learned that 30,000 pesos have been donated to the Philippines Red Cross by the Jaialai (Spanish Sport) Corporation for relief among the poor in Manila.

It is recalled that the Jaialai Corporation last October, on the occasion of the independence of the Republic, donated the first amount of 30,000 pesos to the Red Cross and later contributed 20,000 pesos to the Christmas Charity Drive sponsored by the Kalibapi and Manila Shimbunsha.

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PHYSICIAN REVEALS MACARTHUR'S FEAR

Afraid of Growing Strength of Japan

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, believes that the Japanese are developing a very strong position in East Asia, especially in the way of raw materials, according to a statement made in Seattle by Colonel Charles Morhouse, who is MacArthur's personal physician, reports reaching here indicated.

Morhouse stated that MacArthur feels that too little emphasis has been placed on the war against Japan. He added that MacArthur fears that many people who have been lukewarm or even hostile to the Japanese may decide that the Japanese are going to be the winners. Morhouse said that MacArthur's view is that "the longer the push is put off, the more difficult and costly it will be."

Hungarian Airline Resumed

Special

BERLIN, January 17.—The Hungarian Aviation Company, which suspended all commercial airlines sometime ago, will resume commercial mail and passenger services on Wednesday between Budapest and Agram, according to a report from Budapest.

Wilson Back in U.S.

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—Edwin Wilson, United States representative to the French Committee for National Liberation at Algiers, returned to Washington for consultation, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

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CHILE CONFISCATES ASSETS

Decree Affects Japan, Germany and Five Other Countries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Chilean Government has ordered the seizure of Axis property in Chile by enforcing the 5th Article of the resolution passed by the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, it was disclosed by a Santiago dispatch.

Affected by the decree are Japan, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, France, Hungary and Rumania, but in regard to whether the properties will be placed under the supervision of the Chilean Government or be directly confiscated rests with the Minister of Internal Affairs, the report added.

Enemy Loses 323 Planes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 17.—A total of 323 planes were lost by the anti-Axis in their raids over Europe during the past week, the British Air Ministry admitted today adding that 147 were shot down in Germany, 150 in France and 26 in Italy.

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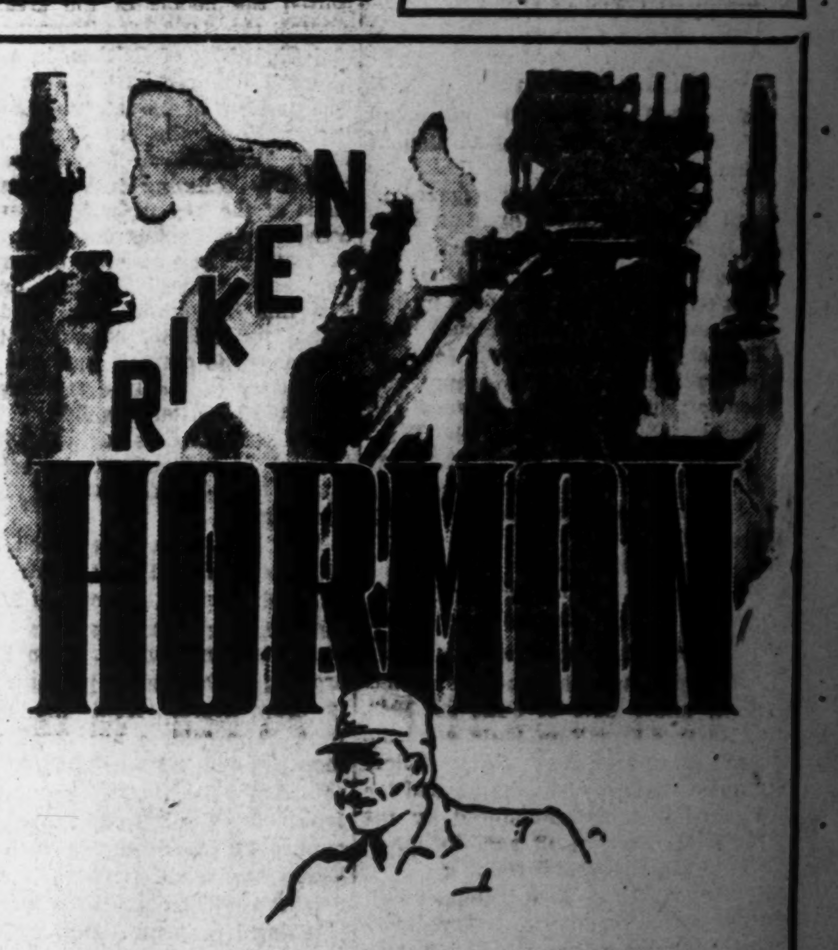

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JOINT DECLARATION SPURS MANCHOUKUO

Concordia Society Takes Lead In Increasing Output of Food and Arms

Domei

HSINKING, January 17.—With the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia as the guiding principle, the people of Manchoukuo have begun the year 1944 firmly resolved to carry out the spirit of the historic document to the letter. They are unanimous in acknowledging the necessity of increasing production of food and arms and already the nation have passed the quota set in both these fields. Women, who hitherto were inclined to shun all types of labor, are now actively engaged in tilling the land and other useful activities. Manchoukuo has indeed seen remarkable development particularly since the issue of the Joint Declaration and is intent on doing her full share in assisting Japan against the common aggressors.

The year 1943 was marked by a tremendous effort on the part of the people of Manchoukuo to strengthen the internal structure. The national movement, directed by the Concordia Society, was pushed with astonishing results. National unity was realized and there was a phenomenal increase in the output of all materials. The savings of the people also showed a vast increase. There was an end to any waste of metals and such like materials that go to make up fighting power.

Part of the national movement urged the people in the expansion of the air arm. Thanks to this the people generously contributed toward the fund for the construction of planes. The people also responded to the movement by presenting to the State old metal and other scrap iron that might be of use in the defense of not only Manchoukuo but also Greater East Asia.

The monetary donations made by the people to the Kwantung Army and to the Japanese Navy through the Naval Attache's Office in East Manchoukuo alone amounted to ¥7,743,000 as at the end of November.

Farm Products Increased

The first reaction of Manchoukuo to the Joint Declaration was to substantially increase the supplies of farm products. Consequently long before the year came to an end the marketing program for the year was realized. The expansion in the production of iron that followed the issue of the Joint Declaration was further proof of the way in which the people accepted the document.

The people of Manchoukuo who feel that they must take the lead in the construction of Greater East Asia find that last year there were many things which they ought to have done better in the light of the Joint Declaration and now at the beginning of the year 1944 they are resolved to act in a way that becomes the people of a nation which is a partner in the Joint Declaration. In other words they have made up their minds that this year will see them practicing all the principles of the Joint Declaration.

It will not be long before Manchoukuo will be a hive of activity with all classes of the people contributing toward the enhancement of fighting power of the State. In this nationed movement a prominent part will be played by the organizations which have been awakening the nation's youths. They will urge the people to give free labor to the farmers, to collect junk metal, to donate money for planes and to transfer farm products quickly to the markets from the producing centers.

The women of Manchoukuo have been playing an ever increasing role in the development of the country. This year one part will cultivate waste lands and the other will make themselves useful to the State without leaving their houses.

Religious Organs Active

The religious organizations in Manchoukuo, of which there are quite a number propagating Taoism and like religions, will make themselves useful to the State in their various ways. They will devote the better part of their time to educating the women of Manchoukuo who are not disposed to work regarding it as beneath their dignity. They will urge the women to take an active part in the work of increasing industrial capacity and output. They also will carry on a vigorous campaign to induce the people to do without the New Year holiday, according to the old calendar.

While all these prospective activities are connected with the expansion of fighting power Manchoukuo is not negligent of cooperation in the actual work of constructing Greater East Asia. The State of Manchoukuo is an embodiment of common prosperity. The Concordia Society on which Manchoukuo life is based is another name for an organization working for the ideal of common well-being and prosperity in Greater East Asia. The very existence of the society shows that Manchoukuo will not fall behind the other East Asiatic nations in the common cause.

The Manchoukuo people have already had vast experience in the construction of a state based on morality. Their effort to convert the country into a haven for all extends over 11 years. The new year will see them cooperating still more in the construction of Greater East Asia under the able direction of the Concordia Society.

Concert Calendar

"Popular Music Evening" sponsored by the Oyu-kai Society, featuring Bikyo Light Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Katsuji Asakura, Wednesday, January 19, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Kikuye Takita, soprano; Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin.

A special concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra (proceeds will be donated to the Army), under the baton of Hideo Saito, Friday, January 21, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto. Program: Genji Fukami's Symphony, "Tokon"; Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor, Op. 26; Bruch's Kol Nidrel, Op. 47; Popper's Hungarian Rhapsody Op. 68; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67.

The fourth popular concert by the Kondo Music Office, "Operatic Aria Evening," Saturday, January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, also, and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. The program includes duet from Bizet's Carmen (Ohtani-Fujiwara); Aria (solo) from Verdi's Traviata (Takita); Arias from Thomas' Mignon and from Gluck's Orfeo ed Euridice (Saida); Aria from Rossini's Barbier di Siviglia, and from Meyerbeer's Dinorah (Ohtani); Aria from Beethoven's Fidelio; from Massenet's Manon; from Verdi's Aida (Fujiwara); Arias from Bizet's Carmen by four artists in concert form in addition to several lyric numbers by Japanese composers. Sanro Takemura at the piano.

A piano recital by Noboru Toyomasu, "Three Grand Piano Concertos' Evening" accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Helmute Fellmer, Monday, January 24, at 6.30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 17, in G major; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major; Glazounow's Piano Concerto Op. 92, in F minor.

The fifth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, January 26 and 27, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Taneko Seki, soprano. The program includes Hisatada Otaka's "Ashiya-Otome"; Beethoven's Aria from Fidelio and aria from Egmont (soprano solo with orchestra); Bach's Toccata; Smetana's Bartered Bride.

The series of dance recital by Miss Sai Shoki, from Thursday, January 27 to February 15, inclusive, at 6:30 p.m., at the Imperial Theater. (Saturdays and Sundays at 2 p.m., (matinee) and 6:30 p.m. (soiree). The four different program will be staged: 1st program—solo dance: from Jan. 27 to Feb. 5; 2nd program—solo dance: from Feb. 6 to 15; 3rd program—Basic stage dancing requiring pains-taking study; Feb. 5 and 6).

I.P.R. COUNCIL CONFERS ON PACIFIC RELATIONS

Delegates of 8 Countries Draft Agenda for Next Council Meeting in 1945

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to consider the draft agenda for the next conference of the Institute to be held early in 1945 at a place which has not as yet been decided, according to a report from Atlantic City.

The agenda covers the question of the economic development of the Pacific after the war, race relations, and the collective security system.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of Australia, Canada, Chungking, the Rebel French Committee for National Liberation, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Britain and the United States.

U.S. Interference in Bolivia

(Continued From Page 4)

of the bankruptcy of America's Latin America policy. For it is clear that similar protests will be made against the policy of the United States in the future by other nations of Latin America. She will persist on her non-recognition policy and will bring various forms of economic pressure on Argentina, which dared to extend a friendly hand to the Villaroel Government despite American opposition.

The oppressive policy of the United States will not be able to keep down the Latin American nations, as the smouldering flame of revolt against her injustice will become a torrent whose onward rush no human hand will be able to stem.

BOSE ENTERS BURMA TO START OFFENSIVE

Anti-British Sentiments Growing Stronger With Riots Breaking Out in India

By N. NAKAJIMA

Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 17.—Starting activities to crush the Anglo-Americans in armed clashes with full confidence in final victory, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has entered Burma with the Provisional Government of Free India. This move made under his able leadership is regarded as a powerful blow dealt on the enemies who are making frantic efforts to recapture Burma.

The hundreds of million Indian people who have experienced the unpardonable acts of fraudulence committed by the British on India in the First World War are now anxious to join the Indian National Army, thereby exhibiting their anti-British feeling in its strongest form. Meanwhile, due to the nation-wide famine, social unrest is spreading all over India, causing deep anxiety among the British authorities.

Withdrawn from the Burma border and now stationed in the rear under the strict supervision of British officers, thousands of Indian soldiers are quickly losing their fighting spirit with the awakening of their racial consciousness. Many of them are deserting their posts, laying down arms. It is reported that the total number of Indian soldiers who have deserted their posts in this manner, to date, is in excess of several hundred thousand.

Adding to this predicament, the British authorities are finding the situation rapidly growing darker due to the severe famine now threatening all parts of India.

The famine victims in Bengal and Assam Provinces alone reached a surprisingly large total. In Calcutta alone, about 10,000 children became orphans due to the famine last year. British authorities are now providing meals for some famine victims; but the greater majority of the sufferers are left to their own fate. In 3,900 towns and villages of Bengal Province, the British authorities have opened 6,000 mess halls where starving people may obtain free meals.

But, the establishment of only one or two food stations in a town or a village is inadequate to cope with the problem of feeding the teeming, starving masses. Thousands roam in the vicinity of the food stations with little hope of even entering there alive.

Conducting merciless requisitions of foodstuffs in Bengal and Assam Provinces recently, the combined British and Chungking armies have earned the bitter hatred of the Indian public. As a result many disagreeable events are taking place between the Indian people and British authorities in various parts of the country.

In a clash which occurred recently at Mauritius, three British residents were killed and three more were seriously injured in riots. Throughout India there is a dark, ominous cloud hanging over the heads of the British. Outbursts of similar nature may occur at any time anywhere.

The commencement of actions by Subhas Chandra Bose and his troops has given tremendous hope to the Indian people for the attainment of their independence. The anti-British masses of India are now on their toes waiting for the entry of the fighting forces led by Netaji Bose into their homeland. The independence movement of the Indian people is now rapidly gaining momentum in their right direction.

Women of Malai Express Desire to Join New Volunteer Army in Letters to Editor

Special

SHONAN, January 18.—The desire of the Malai women to serve their country alongside their menfolk in the newly established volunteer army is steadily mounting, declared Ishak Bin Muhammad, well-known journalist, in an interview today.

Mr. Ishak, who, at the beginning of the year, started a feature column in his paper wherein letters concerning the volunteer army corps from readers all over Malai were published, said that every single one of these letters reflected the enthusiasm of the Malai public to become soldiers.

This morning the Malai editor received a stirring appeal from a woman named Che Maimunah, who said that since her husband had volunteered to join she felt a strong urge to follow in his footsteps and enlist in the army.

"That is the fighting spirit of the Malai women today as typified by this letter received from an average village housewife," declared Mr. Ishak.

Though the army and volunteer corps are at present not intended for women, Mr. Ishak intimated that should it become necessary, a special Malai women's corps would be formed to play an active role in helping the men behind the guns. He added that the women of Malai could be encouraged to take up nursing and first aid work or they could be attached to the main body of the volunteer army as cooks.

HEAD OF U.S. PLANE FIRM BOASTS OF NEW AIRCRAFT

Claims Wright-Cyclone Engine Will Greatly Increase Cruising Range of Bombers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Highly flaunting its capacity and power, Myron B. Gordon, vice-president and general manager of the Wright Aircraft Company, announced the completion of the new 2,200-horsepower air-cooled Wright-Cyclone engine, according to the latest issue of the New York Times received here.

He announced that the new engine has already been placed on a mass-production basis and that it is capable of producing more power than the present Wright-Cyclone engines used in the Flying Fortresses. He added that it is the most powerful engine passed by the War Department.

The new engine has officially been named the "Cyclone Type-18" and he said that it will greatly help to increase the bomb-carrying capacity and cruising range of bombers. "The new engine was intended for use in the 60-passenger transport plane, 'Lockheed 69 Constellation,'" he declared, "but it will probably be included in long-range bombers and fighters."

He revealed further the technical details, claiming the engine measures 55 inches in diameter, and in size it is not much larger than the 1927 model of the 525-H.P. nine-cylinder Cyclone engine. The new version of the engine boasts 18 cylinders with two rows of nine cylinders each. Its size capacity is 350 cubic inches and weighs approximately one pound for each horsepower. The cylinder head is constructed of aluminum base.

Gordon added that the engine has the lowest consumption rate among the existing designs and that it is capable of maintaining high efficiency even in the stratosphere.

JAVA HEMP BAG INDUSTRY ATTAINS PRODUCTION GOAL

Factories in Semarang, Pati, Bonjonegoro Now Meeting Isle's Demands

Domei

SEMARANG, January 17.—Java's production goal has already been attained for sisal hemp bag manufacturing in the three provinces of Semarang, Pati and Bonjonegoro, in Central Java.

It is recalled that enterprises were launched in February last year as a part of the Military Administration's program for the attainment of self-sufficiency in substitutes for hemp bags.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Roselle hemp bags are being turned out on a mass production basis and that there is sufficient labor for the factories in the above three provinces.

Java in pre-war days needed at least 8,000,000 hemp bags for its various industries, of which only one-third was produceable in the Island, two-thirds being imported from India, it is recalled.

Maverick to Assist Nelson

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The appointment of Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, as vice-chairman of the War Production Board, which is in charge of smaller war plants, was announced by Director Donald Nelson. Maverick formerly served as chief of the Government Division of the War Production Board, and was one-time the Mayor of San Automa as well as a former Congressman.

MUTUAL AID SYSTEM RESTORED TO JAVA

Works on Same Lines as Neighborhood Association; Was Crushed by Dutchmen

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 17.—Reviving an old custom nearly driven to total extinction by Dutch influence, the Japanese Military Administration in Java announced on January 13 that it has decided to restore the gottenroyon, or the mutual aid system among the Javanese people throughout the country.

The gottonroyon is a custom once prevalent among the Javanese—a society established among neighbors or relatives living near each other for mutual aid. It resembles somewhat a popular system once practised in Japan. There is no element of compulsion or command in it. By mutual agreement, all members contribute their efforts in social functions or in performing certain tasks such as attending ceremonies, doing night-watchman's duty, building or improving public property, aiding each other in the planting or harvesting of crops, etc.

The system operates with the "dessa"—like the neighborhood association in Japan—as a unit, which does not extend beyond its narrow confines under any circumstances. Within this limit, several families composed of neighbors or relatives, organize themselves into a compact group to practise gottonroyon for their mutual benefit.

Preserving a primitive form of self-government, the gottonroyon maintains no special committee for directing its work. The heads of each family composing the "dessa" meet and agree among themselves as to what their families should contribute in labor whenever the occasion arises, for the benefit of their group. As for the division of crops, the quantity each family will receive will depend on the area of land they own.

The functions of the gottonroyon in the eastern, central, and western sections of Java have assumed different characteristics as time went by under Dutch influence. With the establishment of the wage system by the Dutchmen, the custom almost disappeared completely. In its place the tenant system appeared since the farms were widely separated. However, with the opening of new land for cultivation, the gottonroyon has been revived.

Due to the rise of urban economic life of the Dutch colony and the stress laid on individualism by the Dutch educational system, the dessa gradually lost its functions. The social life of the Indonesians crumbled with the disintegration of the gottonroyon. However, with its restoration, the gottonroyon is expected to contribute to no small extent in the task of constructing Greater East Asia.

Fujihara Visiting Okayama

The investigation mission headed by Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara after a one-day stop-over at Shimonoseki left for Okayama on Tuesday, reported Domei.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1944

A Singapore Post-Mortem

After almost two years the British are still trying to explain why they lost Singapore. Well may the question continue to rankle them, for not only was the loss of this key stronghold a catastrophic milestone in the decline of the British Empire but it was an event which throws into deep doubt the fundamental competence of the British to maintain their pretensions as a ruling race.

The latest apology for the British defeat comes from the pen of Sir George B. Sansom, formerly counsellor to the British Embassy at Tokyo and later a member of the defense staff at Singapore until its fall, who has written what may be considered an official explanation in the current issue of the American periodical Foreign Affairs. It was not military ineptitude or imperialistic misgovernment of the native peoples which caused the loss of Singapore, argues Sir George, it was simply the lack of "bombs and bullets". These bombs and bullets, he claims, Britain was at the time unable to spare, for she needed them at home and in the Mediterranean. As to the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, he claims that Admiral Tom Phillips well realized the desperate chance he was taking in putting out to sea without adequate air cover but that it was a risk which had to be taken because adequate air protection simply was not available.

The British plans for defense were not faulty; they took full account of the possibility of attack down the Malay Peninsula from the north, Sansom further claims. The defenders moreover fought courageously and well. There were furthermore few if any proved instances of deliberate and spontaneous support given by the Malay population to the Japanese, he states. His conclusion is, therefore, that the loss of Singapore was due to no shortcoming on the part of the British but simply to the fact that the Japanese were able to establish numerical superiority over the British troops in the field.

Today, almost two years after the fall of Singapore, with the details of the event already half-forgotten by the general public, Sansom's explanation may sound plausible. But a close analysis of his contentions and a review of the news of the time will readily show that his arguments will not hold water.

If, as Sansom claims, it was simply a matter of a lack of bombs and bullets, how was it that the capitulating garrison surrendered intact to the Japanese 300 guns, 50,800 rifles, 2,000 machine guns, 200 tanks and armored cars, and more than 10,000 motor vehicles? How was it that powder magazines, at least one of which measured as much as 65 feet square, were found upon capture by the Japanese to be virtually intact and still full of ammunition? If even all these bombs and bullets were insufficient, if the British authorities knew that the situation at home and in the Mediterranean precluded any possibility of any more being sent out to Singapore, why did they recklessly pursue a needlessly provocative policy toward Japan which could only have had the effect of inviting attack? Their earlier boasts of their invincibility must have been occasioned either by an appalling lack of realization at the time of their own inadequacies or by an irresponsibly dangerous empty bluff. In either case they betoken an inexcusable lack of judgment which can mean nothing else than sheer incompetence.

It may have been, moreover, as Sansom says, that Admiral Phillips had no choice but to venture out with the Prince of Wales and the Repulse though knowing full well that he did not possess adequate air cover. But if the British authorities knew so well that their air power was so inadequate, why did they dispatch these two valuable warships to East Asia in the first place when to do so meant so obviously throwing these ships away, when it meant so obviously forcing Admiral Phillips to take such an unjustifiable gamble as he so recklessly and vainly had to do? Although Sansom's explanation may absolve the martyred admiral of misjudgment, it only serves further to emphasize the incompetence of Britain's higher strategists.

It may also be true, as Sansom claims, that the British plans of defense took account of the possibility of attack from the north, but if so, the actual execution of those plans were undeniably faulty. For the British made preparations to meet the Japanese advance only along the main highways, utterly failing to realize until too late that the Japanese Army would, by infiltration tactics undreamed of by the British, sweep through the jungle back country which the British assumed to be impenetrable and consequently left unguarded. This again can be nothing other than sheer incompetence on the part of the British.

Sansom says that the defenders fought courageously and well. Immediately after the fall of Singapore, however, the surrendering commander of the British garrison admitted that his men were so disheartened and discouraged by weeks of unbroken defeats and constant retreat that they had no spirit left to continue the fight. This breakdown of morale was not surprising in view of the basic nature of the cause for which these men were forced to fight. For why should the average English soldier not of the ruling class, who is a decent enough fellow personally, come half way around the world to defend a strange city when all it meant was the perpetuation of an unjust exploitation of millions of other people? He was not fighting for his own home and hearth but only for an imperialism which meant little to him personally. Why should an Australian throw away his life in Malaya when the powers that be at London were far more concerned with the war in Europe than in the protection of beleaguered Australia? And most of all, why should an Indian sacrifice his all to glorify the tyranny which had kept him a slave of a hated master?

No wonder the Indian troops sometimes mutinied and often surrendered en masse. No wonder the Australian troops rankled with bitter resentment toward their English cousins. No wonder Major-General Gordon Bennett, commanding the Australian contingent, left Singapore while the siege was at its height and filed a caustic report on the incompetence of his English superiors which the British authorities have consistently refused to make public. No wonder even the English officers quarrelled and failed to cooperate among themselves. And despite Sansom's statement that there were but few instances of support given by the Malay population to the Japanese, it is an undeniable fact that the Malay population did not rise to support the British regime but enthusiastically welcomed the coming of the Japanese. And as for Sansom's claim that Japan's victory was the result only of Japanese numerical superiority, the fact that the prisoners who surrendered at Singapore numbered several times the number of the Japanese captors provides an incontrovertible reply.

The only conclusion possible is that Sansom's explanations are not valid. His apologia is a mere collection of weak alibis which may sound plausible at this late date only because the facts which were so obvious at the time of their occurrence have now become dim in the memory. The fall of Singapore was unquestionably the result of British misjudgement, ineptitude, and incompetence which stood no chance of comparison with Japanese strength and ability. The obvious lesson to be drawn is that the British who were responsible for the Singapore debacle are no longer a people who possess the qualities of a ruling race. Singapore is the ineradicable sign of the irretrievable decline of the British Empire.

A Year Ago Today

January 19, 1943

Closely following its attack on Yunnani, Chittagong, and Feni airfields on January 16 and 17, the Imperial Army Air Force carried out a bombing attack on Calcutta today and caused fires to break out in five places by blasting oil tanks in the center of the city.

* * *

One enemy Blenheim bomber, five planes of the P-36 type and one Hurricane fighter were shot down by Imperial fighter planes in an air duel staged at Rathedaung, north of Akyab.

* * *

At today's session of the House of Commons, Minister of Wartime Munitions Production Oliver Lyttelton revealed the intention of the British Government to requisition women workers in the present year in larger numbers than last year, so as to increase munitions production.

* * *

The Government of Chile has declared martial law in many districts of the country and stationed troops in harbor areas and mining districts which are designated as "emergency zones." The measure is said to have been taken in accordance with the proposal of the National Defense Council of Chile.

* * *

A unit of the Imperial Air Force carried out a bombing attack on Maungdaw, a point on the Burmese-Indian border where enemy land forces are concentrated, and caused fires to break out in three places.

U.S. Interference in Bolivia

Argentina Upsets American Scheme to Prevent Recognition of New Regime by Other Nations

By MINORU UNNO
Written for the Nippon Times

At the start of the present World War, the Latin American policy of the United States, full of deception and oppression, appeared to be successful, for all nations followed her dictates, believing they would be given security for their welfare and prosperity if they only followed the direction of the Washington Government in diplomatic matters, and that the United States would carry out the promises made to them on various occasions. As the war became a protracted affair with the passage of time, however, it became increasingly clear that the United States paid no attention whatsoever to her past pledges, while she did exact what she needed from them with impunity, making them victims of American diplomatic trickery.

The Bolivian coup d'etat of December 20 came as the first sign of the deep-rooted discontentment with the American policy, which had as its main aim the suppression and exploitation of other nations in the Western Hemisphere. For a considerable period of time, the United States had placed Bolivia in a state of unspeakable oppression, using her workers as virtual slaves in making them supply America with one of her war essential—tin. Moreover, President Enrique Penaranda had virtually sold his country to America. It was because of this terrible state of domestic affairs in Bolivia that the Penaranda regime was overthrown by the National Revolutionary Party led by two prominent personages, namely, Victor Paz Estensorro and Major Gualberto Villaroel, in a successful coup d'etat on December 20.

Trade Agreement for Tin

For some years prior to the recent revolution, there existed a trade agreement between the United States and Bolivia regarding the American purchase of Bolivian tin, which was set for a period between 1941 and 1945 and the standard price of tin per pound was fixed at 48 cents, subject, however, to annual variations based on mutual agreements. The Metal Reserve Company which purchased Bolivian tin for the United States at first paid 53 cents per pound at the request of the Bolivian tin producers. Later this was raised to 60 cents as the cost of production increased. As the production cost still rose, the people of Bolivia demanded that a higher price should prevail and President Penaranda went to Washington to negotiate with the officials of the State Department. He insisted that the price be raised to 70 cents but the Metal Reserve Company stood pat for 63 cents, thus resulting in a stalemate. It was during this deadlock that the downfall of the Penaranda regime occurred. Inasmuch as it had depended wholly on the United States for its existence, the overthrow of the Government was brought about by the wish of the Bolivian people, and not as that of a small number of schemers as America tries to insinuate!

On the very day the coup d'etat took place, a new Government was established under the presidency of Major Gualberto Villaroel, giving rise to the problem of its recognition in Latin American circles. The United States lost no time in making known its disfavor of the newly established regime in Bolivia, with Secretary of State Hull declaring in no uncertain terms that America would not recognize it. Said he that recognition in the future will depend upon whether or not the new regime will prove friendly to the United States.

This, of course, was a simple case of threat and high-handed oppression. Then, the United States Government began to manipulate the Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the Western Hemisphere, which organ held its special session at Montevideo on December 24, to suit her purposes in dealing with the problem of recognition. A sub-committee consisting of the delegates of three nations, namely, the United States, Brazil and Uruguay was created. This machinery under the influence of American machination, resolved that the key to the problem of recognition lies not in the stability of the new government but in the question whether it is capable of giving security in respecting international obligations for the common defense of the American Continent.

Resolution of Committee

The resolution to the following effect was notified to the nations of the American Continent by the Advisory Commitee:

"In considering the recognition to be accorded to a new government created through armed force during the continuation of the present World War, it should be ascertained whether such a government would fulfill international obligations for the defense of the American Continent. The nations concerned should exchange information regarding the matters attending on the establishment of such a government, and engage in mutual discussion before taking any actual step for recognition."

The above measure aimed at interference in the domestic affairs of Bolivia since its proposal was to decide whether or not recognition should be accorded only after exchanging information concerning events leading to the establishment of the new Bolivian regime. Moreover, the committee went out of its legitimate rights in notifying the nations of the American Continent of such a resolution. Moreover, since recognition is to be made on the condition that the new Bolivian Government would fulfill its obligations regarding the defense of the American Continent, in reality it would mean that it has shifted the responsibility of American interference and oppression in the domestic affairs of Bolivia from America to the Advisory Committee. Furthermore, it is easy to perceive that the American Government resorted to such a tactic believing that it would be more effective in withholding recognition, rather than by bringing direct pressure to bear on Bolivia herself regarding the matter.

It must be noted that the sinister designs of the United States are not limited to Bolivia alone but are also shown in her relations with all nations of Latin America. But the American oppressive policy came to glaring light by the recent coup d'etat of Bolivia, and in the problems of recognition of the new regime. There is no doubt that the American policy toward Bolivia is absolutely unfair when seen either from the political standpoint or that of international law. It was only natural that Bolivia should recall her delegate from the Advisory Commitee.

The following five countries in the Western Hemisphere accepted the notification of the resolution up to December 30: the United States, Cuba, Peru, Venezuela and Costa Rica; while others have not yet made their stand clear. Brazil, Mexico and Chile are most cautious in regard to this resolution, because they realize that their acceptance of it would logically mean their abandonment of autonomy in deciding their own diplomatic policies.

Argentina's Attitude

As to the attitude of Argentina, she did not send any delegate to the meeting of the Advisory Committee and thus was not notified of the committee's resolution. She has been most fair and just. On January 3 the Vice-Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic invited the Bolivian Ambassador to the Foreign Office and handed him a note informing him of the recognition of the new Bolivian Government by Argentina, and formally notified the ambassadors of the United States, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay of her act. On the same day, the Argentine Government issued a communique regarding her decision. In this official announcement, it was recognized that the new Government enjoys the respect of the Bolivian people and is fully qualified to receive recognition.

Referring to a passage of Thomas Jefferson's instructions to an American envoy to France, the communique stated that, in recognizing a new Government, the foremost consideration should be given to the desire of its people. The communique further said: "In the recognition of the Bolivian Government, the question narrows down to whether the new Government can maintain public peace, whether it can hold the trust of its people, and whether it will respect all its existing treaties and obligations.

"We find that the new Bolivian Government fully meets these requirements, and consequently, we believe it only a matter of course that, based on the principle of mutual respect among nations, the new Government be duly recognized.

Domestic Interferences Outruled

"To question the constitutional legality of the new Government would mean the denial of the rights of that country's people to choose its own form of government, and justify interference in the domestic affairs of a nation. Such interference in domestic affairs was most clearly ruled out in the agreement of State rights and obligations in the seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in 1933, in the Buenos Aires Peace Consolidation Conference and in the Declaration of Lima adopted by the Pan-American Conference in 1938.

"In regard to the resolution of the Advisory Committee of Political Defense for the Western Hemisphere, it should be noted that a nation's right of according recognition to another's government is a privilege of diplomatic autonomy and should never be entrusted by any nation to any other nation's government or to any international organ."

It appears that the Bolivian December coup d'etat is the beginning

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Mabuchi's 'Ko-do' (Ancient Way)

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

Literary learning with Mabuchi was not an end but a means to a purpose: a portal, so to speak, through which one entered the sacred region in which the deities lived and reigned. Mabuchi was a minute philologist who carefully weighed and analyzed each word and syllable he came across in his classical studies, but he was the last man to fall into the superstitious veneration of mere words as such. He taught his pupils that the language in which the classics are written was a borrowed medium, adopted from China so there was always a danger of interpreting the texts according to the meaning attached to individual words with the result that interpretations made by careless scholars are often tinctured by an alien way of thinking far from the minds of the original authors.

"You must treat words sometimes," he once declared, "even as you do your meanest slaves, using them unreservedly and unceremoniously, without fear, instead of being overawed by them or bowing servilely to their authority."

As he peered into the soul of the divine age through his studies of Manyoshu and sacred writings, so did he penetrate into the minds of foreign sages by his ruthless examination of their words. In doing so he was not dazzled by the ornate phrases or high-sounding logic in which their ideas are decked out, but looked squarely at the naked body of foreign philosophy and religion. From such cold comparative study of the two systems of thought was born his famous conclusion that the native way of Japan is incontestably and eternally superior to anything imported from alien land, be it China, India or beyond. What we may call "Mabuchism," or the result of his classical studies and his mystic contemplations thereon, may be summarized into the following popular form.

New Catechism

"Not that foreign ideas are in themselves bad; on the contrary, they may serve good purposes in the country of their origin because they are doubtless suited to it, but their influence becomes pernicious when they are transplanted to a country like Japan which has its laws and traditions handed down from the immemorial past, embodying the wisdom of the deities who were the creators of their country. Thanks to these deities a great moral road has been built, and we, children of this soil, will be safe and happy as long as we tread this path. It is as though a good natural pathway has been curved across forests and over mountains in the course of countless generations as innumerable feet of our ancestors had traversed it. This is a broad, easy as well as a safe way, and it is the nearest way to the goal.

"In foreign countries, because of the lack of this broad natural way their wise men, so-called, had to improvise a haphazard way which they called by various names, this philosophy or that religion, or the way of the sages. It was a code of ethical rules, full of plausible maxims and flowery names of high virtues, benevolence, justice, mercy, etc. But the inherent imperfection, if not the downright badness, of their doctrines was proved when, instead of following their teachings, sages and philosophers began to quarrel among themselves, each asserting his was the right way while all the others were wrong, or only partially right. The upshot of it was that in their land ethical teachings and moral philosophies had taken the place of moral life itself. In other words, their morality was talk, not conduct. Such foreign learning, because it looks fine and good to follow, has come to be adopted in the course of centuries by a great many of our countrymen; they have forsaken the high royal road of their country and strayed into the brilliant but dangerous bypaths.

Pungent Dialogue

The following pungent dialogue, transcribed in a book treating of his doctrines is characteristic of his mind.

"Has Confucius succeeded in making his own children sages like himself?"—"No."

"Was there ever a time in his country when its people were governed in perfect peace and prosperity?"—"No."

"When in that country's history was the administration of State made according to the maxims of the sages?"—"In the ancient period of Yao and Shun."

"After that, I mean," was Mabuchi's retort (Yao and Shun were the famous divinities who belonged to the mythological age long before the sages were born.)

Judging from the trend of his thought it is little wonder that Mabuchi was an admirer of Laotsze as he was a critic of Confucius; that he preferred Kojiki to Nihon Shoki. In his view the golden age of China was in that fabled period of Yao and Shun in which people were ruled without being ruled, that is, without being ruled according to the laws of the sages, and the Confucian ethics was nothing but fine garment to veil the unclean body, which, if it is clean, had no need of covering.

When there was "a good broad way," by which he meant the Way of the Gods, what need was there to adopt "a narrow artificial way"—that of foreign sages or priests?

Mabuchi held that both the manners and morals and the style of poetry markedly deteriorated through the double influence of imported thought and the replacing of ancient Masurao style by effete Taoyame. The only way therefore to stem the tide of this double degradation was to cleanse the minds of all alien thought and return to the way of antiquity.

Such roughly is the essence of his arguments found in his famous work "Kokui-ko" (treatise on the Mind of the State) written in 1765 when he was 69 years old. The same idea is espied almost everywhere in his latterday works whether he pretends to be discussing the merits of classical poems or making a philological analysis of obscure archaisms. No wonder that some, or many, of his "explanations" of ancient phrases should have seemed, even to Norinaga at one time, somewhat "fantastic"—the compliment which talent often pays to genius. But at this stage Mabuchi was no longer merely a man of letters, a poet, a philologist; he was a moral philosopher, a social and political reformer, a prophet pointing his index finger to the paths of salvation. But he did arrive at this high altitude only after he had passed his 60th year, and he would have to die, as he said, a neophyte in his new learning because he had begun so late in life!

(To Be Continued)

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

The Pacific War Zone

(From the Greater Asia)

That the Americans are now beginning to swallow the bitter pill after having launched counter-offensives against Japan in the South Pacific, is becoming increasingly evident. Tremendous loss in men and material has been the natural outcome so far of the American counter-offensives. Their frantic and desperate efforts at island-to-island hops were ruthlessly thwarted by the stubborn and in many cases almost impregnable resistance put up by the combined Japanese Forces of the air, sea and land. The hopping tactics of the Americans, at best, have brought nothing substantial to the enemy except trivial gains, and Colonel Senzo Nakajima, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, aptly characterizes these tactics as "jungle-clearing enterprises." For, judging by the results so far, the enemy has failed to make any appreciable headway since he undertook the counter-offensive in the South Pacific. On the other hand the enemy has paid and is still paying very dearly for his attempts and is perforce made to stagger under the heavy blows dealt her by Japanese Forces.

The Pacific war could be divided into three phases: The first phase is the period from December 1941 to August 1942 when America began her general counter-offensive in the Pacific. During the same time, that is within approximately eight months, the Japanese Navy, in close cooperation with the Army, had succeeded in controlling the entire treasure islands in the South Pacific by destroying the enemy's military strategy and driving him out of the South, thus placing Japan in an invulnerable and impregnable position in that theater of war. The second phase is the period from August 1942 to September 1943. During this period of 13 months, while Japan had been consolidating her gain as well as destroying the enemy's military strength by both offensive and defensive tactics, the enemy succeeded only in gaining some of the small islands of the Solomons Group and an advance from Buna to Lae in New Guinea at an enormous sacrifice of men and munitions. The third phase is the future wherein Japan will again take the initiative of launching the second and decisive offensive against the enemy.

Japan's partially passive attitude so far could be attributed to the fact that she had been gaining time to consolidate her captured possessions and deliberately allowing time for the enemy to wear out. And once the enemy runs short of men and material, it would be only a matter of Japan to deal a fatal blow by throwing the enemy forces into confusion and destroying their morale. It would be pertinent to recall here the statements of some saner elements in America giving vent to their feelings about the United States hazardous Pacific enterprise. Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times expressed recently that "to defeat Japan in 1943 or 1944 means great sacrifice of invaluable human blood and material." Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific said that "the Japanese Navy remains strong and is in a position to be able to inflict heavy losses on the U.S. with effective long-range attack, and Japan, moreover, possesses huge Army Forces both in Japan Proper as well as on the continent of China fully equipped and undamaged." Again, the Chief of the Military Intelligence of the U.S. army, Major-General George Strong, said, "We admit frankly that the war is becoming critical and we also acknowledge that Japan's resources are tremendous and the morale of the armed forces as well as the civilians is excellent."

Roosevelt and his military satellites are obviously worried over the fate that awaits them with the invulnerable position of Japan in the Pacific as a formidable force to reckon with. Whatever plans they might conceive for the future and however hard they may contrive to shorten the duration of the war, they would not in the least affect Japan's righteous mission. A long and protracted war is what the Americans dread to face and for which Japan is fully prepared as she is determined to defeat pride-ridden America.

None But the Brave

(From the Noon Extra)

Never before in any war in history has the civilian population been called upon to share directly in the bloodshed, the suffering and the privation of the soldiers at the front on a scale approaching the present one; and no civilian has been asked to make greater sacrifices than the German. The sadistic delight the anti-Axis take in their terror raids on German cities has made every German civilian a front-line soldier; and to the everlasting credit of the German race all Germans, men, women and children, are shouldering their share of the burden of war with the same unflinching courage displayed by the soldiers at the front.

The recent devastating raids on Berlin have served only to increase the will of the German people to fight this war to a victorious conclusion. Those who questioned the assertion that Britain sought the extermination of the German people are now able to see for themselves just how willing the British are to make war on civilians while at the same time refraining from pitting their troops against the German armed forces in Western Europe.

There may have been Germans who thought that the British were not really as bad as they were painted. The much-publicized British sense of fair play was an argument against inhumanity. But the terrible thing is that the British can kill without hating. They kill ruthlessly and mercilessly and in cold blood without giving the matter of killing a second thought.

It is this flair for mass murder that enables the British in India to open fire on defenseless civilians merely because the latter sometimes are inconvenient to have around. They murder without hatred; and that is the most horrible form of murder there is.

The British did not hate the Germans after the Armistice was signed in the last war. Their joy over victory obliterated all other feelings; and Britain had not suffered too much. Yet the British kept up the starvation blockade of Germany for eight months after the cessation of hostilities; and as sure as they have killed thousands of German civilians in their terror raids on Germany in this war, so did the British murder 800,000 German men, women and children with the hunger blockade after the last war.

Germans are gradually beginning to realize that while the British may not be a bad lot in some respects, there is nothing they would not stoop to in order to achieve their aims. This realization is steeling the nerves of the German people. Bombs may destroy German cities: innocent civilians may be murdered by the thousands. But none but the brave can win this war and every British terror raid only increases Germany's will to win. The German people know now that they have to win, for without victory there is no survival; without victory there can be no protection against a ruthless people who can kill without hating.

Fruits of Wisdom

Aristocracy has three successive ages: the age of superiorities, that of privileges, and that of vanities. Having passed out of the first, it degenerates in the second, and dies away in the third.—Chateaubriand.

* * *

It is easy to criticize an author, but difficult to appreciate him.—Vauvenargues.

Nippon Times
Evening

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

No. 16,099 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 19

YOMIURI - HOCHI — Wartime Government

TOKYO SHIMBUN — Roosevelt Being Fooled

Wartime Government

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Emergency National Work Mobilization Program which the Government has just announced, is an unmistakable reminder of the importance of national mobilization for supplying the labor power needed for war production. The stringent war situation demands that manpower in wartime should be increased in volume and improved in quality by concentrating the labor power of the people. All persons who do not go to the firing lines must serve on the home front to produce for those who do. The times are now such that not a single idle person can be tolerated. Because the maximum development of the total national labor power will be the fighting strength that is to give a new turn to the war situation, enforcement of the Emergency National Work Mobilization Program forms the pivotal point of all wartime policies behind the guns.

The program, as announced, seems to indicate that the Government's wartime labor policy has been, on the whole, completed, but in order to make the mobilization possible and effective, an unusual resolve and change of mental attitude are necessary on the part of both the Government and people. The main point of the program is not merely to emphasize the principle of every person at work but to exercise guidance in such a way as to make work possible and effective for everyone.

The problem is interlinked with that of labor organization. No longer is labor an object of private business to be sold or bought but a manifestation of personality. It must be distinctly comprehended as part of the life of the nation. Each citizen by working at his occupation contributes to the life of the nation. The order of work must have an organic structure.

Work must be so organized that every person may do his share in making the life of the nation sound and secure. At a time when the rise or fall of the nation is involved in the work that we do, the total strength of the nation must be concentrated promptly and on a grand scale. It is only proper that a major drafting of the people should be undertaken.

At the same time, a most ethical and rational sort of government should be exercised for the organization and distribution of work. It is the responsibility devolving upon the Government to see to it that workers should be inspired and roused so that production may be phenomenally increased and the quality of the production improved.

Roosevelt Being Fooled

TOKYO SHIMBUN—We may suppose as foregone that the anti-Axis forces sooner or later are bound to develop the much-discussed second front in Western Europe as the United States and Britain are being hard-pressed by various circumstances. News dispatches report the appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis invasion forces while the manner in which the anti-Axis forces are conducting their air raids suggests that some major operations are being planned.

Whereas the Anglo-American bombing of German cities had hitherto been indiscriminate and blind, aimed at wearing down the morale of the people behind the lines, air raids of late have come to be concentrated on air bases. Despite the huge damage suffered on each occasion on account of the strengthened air defense of the Germans, the anti-Axis forces are persisting in their attacks because their objective now is to reduce the fighting strength of the Luftwaffe so as to remove the greatest menace to their landing forces.

Landing operations by Anglo-American forces, however, are precisely what the Germans most desire. Considering that the systematic withdrawal on the Eastern Front was designed to prepare for the second front, it is clear what is lying in store for the "tommies" and "doughboys."

Prime Minister Churchill who has the bitter experience of bungling the Galipoli landing operations, knows the nature of the second front that he and President Roosevelt are now being compelled to carry out. He has been wily as a fox in yielding the leadership in this perilous adventure to the United States, taking over himself the side campaigns in the Balkans and West Asia. His idea is that even if the second front operations should succeed under American leadership, it is quite unlikely that Roosevelt would turn the British Isles into a forty-ninth state of the United States.

Nothing could be more advantageous to Britain than to have the Americans bear the principal risk

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

FIRM BRITISH DENIAL GIVEN CAIRO RUMOR ON SEPARATE PEACE

London Instructs Balfour In Moscow to Refute Pravda's Cairo Report

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—The British Government denied today the report from Cairo to the Pravda, Soviet journal, concerning the proposal of a separate peace by Britain, according to London reports.

Official Denial Made

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—British Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, John Balfour, called at the Soviet Foreign Commissariat today according to instructions from the London Government and reported the formal denial by the British Government of the Pravda report concerning the "rumor at Cairo," according to United Press reports from Moscow.

Also according to United Press reports from London, British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, is expected, upon his return to Moscow, to explain to the Soviet Union the unchanged British policy of executing the present war, in an interview with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

It is also reported that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will explain the British standpoint before the House of Commons shortly.

Moscow Circles Confused

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Confusion reigns in Moscow diplomatic circles because of the Pravda report from Cairo, according to an United Press report from Moscow which reports on this situation as follows:

"Concerning the Cairo reports to the Pravda, neither the Izvestia nor the Red Star contained any news on the matter. The Izvestia featured the fact that BBC had broadcast the new national song of the Soviet Union, but the Pravda report overwhelmed all other news. Those connected with newspapers, news agencies, the Soviet Government or foreign Embassies and Legations have been trying to obtain some information on the news all day, particularly, to ascertain the circumstances under which the Pravda published that report. Diplomatic circles are wondering what happened. At any rate, with the recent Pravda report, Moscow diplomatic circles have been placed in the greatest confusion since the outbreak of the present war."

Stalin Said Dissatisfied

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—Regarding Cairo reports to the Pravda, German Foreign Office authorities made the following statement at the press conference held this noon.

"The Soviet Government has taken such an attitude toward Britain, because Premier Stalin has become dissatisfied with the British and American Governments that have failed to carry out the decisions reached at the Teheran Conference. However, the frontier controversy between the Soviet and Poland may be settled as the Soviet Government wishes, the British and American Governments must be faithful to the Soviet regarding the decisions reached at the Teheran Conference. Premier Stalin gave warning to the British and American Governments on this point:

"British newspapers are mostly dissatisfied with the attitude of Premier Stalin, but for the British Government there will be no other way but to do as Premier Stalin wishes."

U.S. Seeks British Bases

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—Again revealing the aspirations of American war leaders for world domination, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat from Texas, recently told reporters that Britain must cooperate in enabling America to acquire permanent naval and air bases in the Pacific and Atlantic, according to a report made by the Daily Mail correspondent in Washington.

Connally is said to have declared that "the war has demonstrated that America must protect both oceans if conflicts are to be prevented in the future."

A TOAST TO VICTORY was drunk by Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Commander of the Imperial Air Headquarters (center) and his visitors, Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau, Air Attache to the German Embassy in Tokyo and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm Nehmitz, Assistant Air Attache, who called upon the Japanese Air Chief, yesterday, the third anniversary of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Pact.

U.S. Fails to Patch Up Soviet-Pole Split— Non-Interference Is Stressed by U.S.S.R.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—The diplomatic policy of the United States in regard to the Soviet-Polish controversy has completely failed, said New York reports to the Tidningen.

"Doubt as to the policy of the Soviet Union has deepened in political circles of the United States as a result of the rejection of the Polish proposal by the Soviet," the Stockholm paper reported. "The observation that sufficient agreement was not reached at the Teheran Conference by American, British and Soviet delegates is now gaining strength. In short, concerning the Soviet-Polish question, the diplomatic policy of the United States has completely failed, and it has now come to be observed that the Soviet Union is determined not to permit any interference by any other country as far as the question of reconstructing Europe is concerned.

"Of course, it is recognized that under the present international condition, the United States is not in any position to bring political pressure on the Soviet. It is also seen that the strong attitude of the Soviet concerning the Soviet-Polish frontier question has made the position of President Roosevelt very difficult as he has been continually stressing the protection of the interests of small nations."

MORE LABOR TILTS CRIPPLE U.S. PLANTS

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The strike continuing since last week at the Detroit Chrysler Company threatens to be further aggravated, while the cast-iron industries in Oregon and Washington have been paralyzed as the workers started a strike today, it is reported.

These are typical cases which reflect the discontent seething among the United States workers today in spite of the apparent settlement of the railway disputes and is creating a serious headache in Washington circles.

The walk-out staged by the workers in the Detroit Chrysler Company is still continuing and it is reported that, today, the superintendents of five factories connected with the Company also joined the strikers. The Company officials have lamented that if the present situation continues, it will be impossible for them to fulfill their war supplies orders.

The 6,000 workers in the cast-iron industries of Oregon and Washington, who have maintained an uncompromising attitude in their demand for a wage increase, bluntly rejected the mediation of the Wartime Labor Board and went on strike today.

The strike immediately affected approximately 80 cast-iron factories throughout both States and according to the representatives of the workers, 4,000 other cast-iron factories now in operation will join the strikers shortly.

A.F.L. Not Participating

Special

LISBON, January 18.—The American Federation of Labor has refused to accept the British Trade Union Council's invitation to the world conference to be held in London on June 6, to discuss problems relating to the war and peace, the correspondent of the Times, London, disclosed in a dispatch from New York, it is reported from the British capital.

Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Postwar Reconstruction Committee of the A.F.L., the report said, disclosed that the decision was due to the refusal of the executive council of the Federation to affiliate with

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

INFORMATION ORGAN IN P.I. HAS BIG ROLE

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—President Jose P. Laurel, today, issued an Executive Order officially announcing the creation of a Board of Information for the purpose of "controlling, directing, supervising and coordinating all information on publicity activities of the Government."

The Board will be composed of a chairman, known as the Spokesman with the rank and salary of a Minister of State who will represent the President "in his relations with the people and press," one executive officer and six members, all of whom will be appointed by the President.

A list of the function of the Board follows:

1. To adopt such methods or utilize such means as the radio, cinema, theaters, newspapers, popular assemblies and neighborhood associations to properly inform the people of the Government's activities.
2. To act as a liaison office between the Government and the domestic and foreign press.
3. To disseminate proper and accurate information tending to establish a more intelligent and enlightened public opinion in the Philippines.
4. To inform the public regarding any subject of great interest to the country, such as the revival of old moral virtues and the reorientation of the people, in order to make them think and act as true Orientals.
5. To inform the public on advanced methods of industry, agriculture, commerce and other fields of economic activity.
6. To edit and publish an official gazette in order to control, direct, supervise and coordinate all publications in the country.
7. To collect and compile accurate information which may serve as a rational basis for formulating and executing the Government's national policies.
8. To perform other duties pertaining to research and information on any other subject which the President may consider to be of general public interest.

The new Board of Information automatically absorbs the old Bureau of Information under the Ministry of Interior.

ARGENTINA EXTENDED NIPPON'S SYMPATHY OVER RECENT QUAKE

Shigemitsu Instruction Sent Envoy Tomii; Nation-Wide Mourning Is Decided

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, yesterday, instructed Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii stationed in Buenos Aires to extend his most profound sympathies to the Argentine Foreign Minister in regard to the tremendous damages and sufferings inflicted upon the country and people by the recent earthquake that visited the San Juan area on January 15.

National Mourning Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—As reports from outlying districts trickled in, indicating the mounting toll of lives in the disastrous earthquake which rocked Western Argentina, the Argentine Government, yesterday, proclaimed national mourning for the quake victims.

While accurate reports are still unavailable due to disrupted communications, reports on hand indicated that probably 3,000 had been killed, 7,000 injured and 90 per cent of the buildings destroyed in the city of San Juan alone. San Juan is the capital of the province of the same name.

Meager reports from that city disclosed that thousands of homeless are pouring into nearby towns where medical supplies, clothing, food and other necessities are being rushed by rail and air. The first travelers reaching Buenos Aires from the western areas said that the death toll at San Juan would easily mount over the 5,000 mark.

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES AGGREGATE 139,858

32,078 Were Killed, Says Official American Report

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The U.S. Office of War Information announced that American casualties since the outbreak of the war aggregated 32,078 dead, 45,595 wounded, 32,478 missing and 29,707 taken prisoners, according to a dispatch reaching here from Washington.

Army casualties through December 23, 1943, totaled 16,831 killed, 39,415 wounded, 24,067 missing and 25,415 taken prisoners.

The Navy Department reported that up to January 14, 11,935 had been killed, 3,125 wounded, 7,678 missing and 2,343 taken prisoners.

U.S. Marine Corps losses were given as: 2,996 dead, 3,476 wounded, 688 missing and 1,948 taken prisoners.

The Coast Guard Units reported 316 dead, 78 wounded, 47 missing and one taken prisoner.

U.S. Troops Removed From Tule Lake Camp

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Lieutenant-General Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the General Western Coast Defense of the United States, is said to have released the American troops from control at the Tule Lake Internment Camp in Northern California, where Japanese internees are confined, according to a dispatch received here.

Emmons declared that he took this step because "it just is not logical for the army to keep troops in charge." The American troops were put in charge of the camp following a campaign launched by Californians charging the Japanese internees with staging demonstrations against the camp officials and other allegedly disorderly conduct.

Java Council to Meet

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 19.—The second session of the Central Council of Java will be held for six days commencing January 29, it was disclosed here today.

Deliberations at the coming session which will be formally opened on January 30 will be concentrated on vital problems that are indispensable for the further bolstering of the war structure in Java.

Events Climaxed by Gallant Death of Heroes Of Macassar Air Battle Vividly Described

Sub-Lieutenant Kino Was Determined to Meet Death Before Taking Off

Domei

X X BASE.—The writer of this dispatch visited X X Base to pay tribute to the memory of Reserve First Sub-Lieutenant Yuji Kino, a native of Kyoto, who had been a student at Doshisha University before he joined the service, and Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Tsuruo Manabe, a native of Kagawa Prefecture, who had ended their lives gloriously by hurling themselves and their machine against an enemy Consolidated B-24 plane in the southern skies on June 23, 1943 immediately after the raid on Macassar, Celebes.

I entered the barracks located in a corner of the airfield. In a tidy room an altar had been erected, on both sides of which were arranged some tropical flowers. Two photographs stood in the center of the altar. They were the likenesses of the two heroes.

I gazed intently at the photographs. There was nothing tangible to be seen on the faces of the heroes suggesting that they possessed that fighting will which had revealed itself in the feat that has made their names imperishable.

Beside the photographs lay Sub-Lieutenant Kino's leather gloves which had been recovered from the sea and were still wet yet, and a flier's helmet belonging to Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe.

Pays Tribute

As I bowed before the photographs, scenes of the heroic fighting engaged in by the two heroes flashed in my mind.

I left the room and found myself on the grass on the fringe of the airfield. A motion was made to me by the commander and his staff officers. I joined the group of officers and learned from them some facts about the two heroes.

Sub-Lieutenant Kino, I was told, was of slender build and a tall man. He presented a striking contrast to Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe, who, I was told, was small and plump. The two heroes were great friends.

At the time of the attack on Macassar there was no plane available at X X Base. All the machines at the base had gone into action.

Sub-Lieutenant Kino, who was a commander, was the only commanding officer left at the base.

His only hope was that the ship-based attack plane which was expected at the base at that time, would arrive soon.

When the ship-based plane arrived he hurriedly refueled the machine, and said, "Let us be off, Manabe."

The two airmen boarded the plane. Sub-Lieutenant Kino was at the controls. Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe, was the radio operator and observer.

The next moment the plane was in the air and it was not very long before they had crashed their craft against the Consolidated B-24 enemy plane.

By his heroic act Sub-Lieutenant Kino did what he was wont to say to his comrades, "I will take the first opportunity to strike at the enemy."

Was Cheerful Man

Sub-Lieutenant Kino was a lighthearted and cheerful man. He was a good joker. But he was very particular, too, because he left a minute record of the arrival of the ship-based plane which he had planned to hurl against the enemy.

Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Manabe had not been long in service at X X Base. He had just finished his flying training. Wireless communication was his province. An assiduous student, he was often seen tinkering with old radio sets.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 18

Renewed Soviet attacks northeast of Kerch and northwest of Kirovograd were repulsed. In the area of Shashkoff, our troops in stubborn fighting took several inhabited places. Violent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed and 26 Soviet tanks destroyed. West of Rechitza, the Soviets with strong forces, continued their attacks but were repelled in heavy fighting. Some dents, made by the enemy, were either sealed off or ironed out.

Northwest and north of Nevel the Soviet fighting activity lessened temporarily. Local thrusts, made by the enemy, were unsuccessful.

North of Lake Ilmen, heavy enemy attacks which continued all day long, were checked in embittered fighting. Numerous Soviet tanks were destroyed. South of Leningrad and south of Oranienbaum, all Soviet attempts to break through were also foiled yesterday. The enemy lost 91 tanks in this sector alone.

In the defensive fighting on the southern sector of the Eastern Front the 10th Bavarian Panzer Grenadier Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Schmidt, particularly distinguished itself.

Altogether, 214 Soviet tanks were destroyed on the Eastern Front yesterday.

On the southern Italian front the day was quiet with only shocktroop activities on both sides as well as several unsuccessful enemy thrusts against our extreme left wing.

U.S. Names New Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The United States Army and Navy Departments acting upon the advice of the Anglo-American Joint Committee of Aviation announced yesterday that the planes produced in the United States will bear uniformly fixed names.

The new system was executed in order to eliminate the confusion that had occurred by the dissimilarity of names used by the British and American air forces, it was reported.

The new names fixed by the announcement are as follows:

1. Super Fortress: B-29, a super-heavy bomber which is to see front-line action this fall.
2. Black Widow: A new type P-61 Northrope night fighter.
3. Hell Diver: A new type dive-bomber recently used by the naval air force.

IMPERIAL DIET SET TO RESUME SESSION

Both Houses Prepared To Deliberate on Bills At Reopening on Jan. 21

Of the 32 bills the Government has decided to submit to the 84th session of the Imperial Diet when it reconvenes on January 21, 14 were sent to the House of Peers and 16 to the House of Representatives yesterday. The remaining two bills, namely, that proposing a revision of the Youth Subsidy Law and the other for a revision of the Public School Subsidy Law, will be submitted to the House of Representatives after they are approved by the Privy Council.

As the Diet recovenes on January 21, the leaders of the House of Representatives yesterday decided that Masataka Ota will be the first interpellator at the Budget Committee session. At that meeting, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will explain the budget bills at 10 a.m. on January 22, and immediately following his address, Mr. Ota will begin his interpellations.

General interpellation will commence on January 23, but in view of the desire of the Government to speed up the proceedings of the Diet, only one hour will be allowed for interpellation on one subject.

Members of the House of Peers have decided to hold on the afternoon of January 20 an unofficial conference in the Diet building to study their proposed interpellation of the addresses of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu to be delivered on January 21.

Alaska Highway Operating

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The opening of the regular bus service on the Alaska Highway, claimed by the United States to be the longest highway in the world, is reported in the November 14 issue of the New York Times.

"The regular bus line has been put into service since the middle of November," said the journal. "Buses from the United States are now running in rapid succession to Fairbanks, Alaska. However, as the bus line has been established under the permission of the United States War Department, passengers are limited to men in the military services, construction laborers and others, who are directly connected with the war."

NAVY EAGLES POUND TARAWA, MAKIN FOE; ATTAIN BIG RESULTS

Two Raiders Shot Down By Japanese at Taroa; Rabaul Defense Strong

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 19.—In defiance of adverse weather, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy airfield and military establishments on Tarawa Island in two raids from the night of January 16 to dawn of January 17. In the face of resistance by enemy planes as well as the ground batteries, the Japanese planes succeeded in scoring numerous direct hits on the enemy positions and caused fires to break out at two places. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Other units of the Imperial Naval Air Force also attacked the enemy airfield and the military installations on Makin Island on the night of January 16 and early on the morning of January 17. Despite the violent enemy resistance, the Sea Eagles blasted one objective and set another on fire. All the Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

Taroa Attack Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 19.—A total of 12 enemy B-25 bombers came attacking Taroa Island in the Marshall Group on the afternoon of January 16. The Japanese Naval Fighter Plane Units and the Garrison Forces immediately intercepted the enemy and shot down two of the raiders in a severe aerial duel, and repelled all the others. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Rabaul Defense Firm

Further revelations of our strong defense at Rabaul, New Britain Island, were made public yesterday in announcements by the Imperial Headquarters of the glorious results obtained by our air, sea and land forces on January 14 and 17.

On the morning of January 17, the enemy attacked our position at Rabaul with a great formation of over 200 planes consisting of about 60 deck bomber planes including Grumman T-3-F's, Douglas SBD's, Brewster SB-2-A's, Curtiss SB-2-C's and others, about 20 Martin B-26 bomber planes, 70 Lockheed P-38 bomber planes, 30 Vought-Sikorsky F-4-U's, 30 Grumman F-4-F's and 20 Grumman F-6-F's.

Immediately upon their appearance, our sea, air and land forces, fully prepared for the attack, met them in combat. Our Navy fighter planes rushed into the enemy formation and soon 87 enemy planes were seen falling ablaze. At the same time, our Army and Navy Air and Ground Units opened fire. In the concerted attack on the enemy planes, the Japanese Forces succeeded in shooting down 102 planes, or more than one-half of the total enemy strength.

Death Blow Given

The details of the enemy planes shot down are as follows:

1. Shot down by our Navy planes: 16 deck bomber planes (eight uncertain), 41 F-36's (five uncertain), 24 F-4-U's (two uncertain), six F-4-F's and F-6-F's (two uncertain).
2. Shot down by our sea and land units: 15 bomber planes.

On the other hand, our Navy bomber unit suffered no damage whatever although two ships were sacrificed. The fact that in rushing into the enemy formation of 200 planes and smashing 87 of them, our Navy fighter planes suffered no loss whatever clearly proves the brave and determined fighting of our men.

It has also been revealed that in

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

Negroes in U.S. Oppose Labor Draft Measure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—As the result of a grand meeting held in Chicago by the National Association of Colored People, representing 5,500,000 Negroes in the United States, a petition has been submitted to Congress opposing the passage of the national manpower mobilization law mentioned in President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress, say dispatches from Chicago.

Edward Brown, chairman of the Negro association, declared at the meeting that the adoption of the proposed manpower mobilization bill would mean the reversion of the Negroes in the United States to the status of slavery again.

More Labor Tilts Cripple U.S. Plants

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet labor unions.

Woll reportedly described the Trade Union Council's plan as "another attempt to smuggle the Soviets into the international meeting through the cellar doors."

It is also understood that Woll said, "unfortunately the presence of Soviet labor representatives at any international conference hitherto has resulted in that assembly becoming part of the popular front apparatus of the Soviets."

U.S. Railroads Returned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—President Roosevelt ordered, today, the return to civilian management all railways taken over by the army toward the end of last year in view of the pending general railway strike at that time, according to dispatches from Washington.

The presidential order was issued as the result of an all round settlement today between the railway companies and the brotherhoods of non-operating railway workers.

New Organ Demanded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The two powerful labor organizations in the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization, on January 15, demanded immediate government action for the creation of a new organ to facilitate the conversion of industries in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is observed here that the demand reflects the desires of the people who have of late been clamoring for government action on the conversion of industries. It is reported that the State of Michigan already has prepared an emergency fund of $2,000,000 for the purpose.

According to the opinions of American financial authorities, however, it is claimed that at least six months will be necessary for the conversion of the automobile industry itself and Detroit businessmen, it is reported, have predicted that approximately 600,000 men will be put out of work in that field alone, the report concluded.

Rail Dispute Ends

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The 15 Brotherhoods of Non-operative Railway Workers, following close on the heels of the agreement made by the Railway Operative Workers Brotherhood, today, agreed to the new wage agreement, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The heated railway disputes surrounding the wage-increase problem have been completely settled and the United States railways will return to normalcy, it was added.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

In this enterprise whose probability of success is only one in a hundred, the Americans occupying 77 per cent and the British only 23 per cent of the combined strength. Britain thus will be in a position to devote her chief attention to the Balkans and West Asia, where the risk is comparatively small and the prospective gain much bigger.

In spite of this crafty design of his comrade-in-arms, intent on profiting himself at America's risk, Roosevelt apparently is too overjoyed at having secured the leadership in this adventure to note anything amiss. If he has courage, it is the courage of a blind man, unable to gauge the enemy strength and even less able to realize his own limitations. The outcome is foregone. Even Roosevelt's own mouthpiece Walter Lippmann is saying that the Anglo-American forces must be prepared to lose 500,000 men at least in the hazardous rush upon Western Europe. It is clear what part the United States is to play in this sanguinary business.

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Interesting People

Unafraid of New Guinea Raiders

Miss Ayako Osawa

A year's experience on the front lines has taught Miss Ayako Osawa, a 27-year-old Japanese typist attached to a corps stationed in New Guinea Island, that one loses all fear of death when actually exposed to the perils of blind enemy bombings. Back in Tokyo after faithfully carrying out her duties as a typist, Miss Osawa gave her impressions of the front lines as reflected in the eyes of the fair sex. Miss Osawa's home is at Hakusan, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

"We had a regular daily visit of enemy planes, once in some days and twice at other times," commented Miss Osawa. "Last August, our lodgings were subjected to direct hits from raiding enemy planes and we were stripped of all our belongings. As non-combatants, our job was to run for the air raid shelters. I never experienced any feeling of fear during the raids.

"Often during night raids, I would be thrilled by the sight of brilliant streaks of light from the searchlights and the blinding flashes of bursting anti-aircraft shells. Whenever an enemy plane was sent hurtling downward trailing after it a stream of red hot flames, we would shout with joy.

"My personal experience at the front has shown me that air raids are not to be greatly feared. If sufficient preparations have been made, I have learned that we need not be terrified at the thought of enemy raids. I used to think before going to the front that I would meet instantaneous death the minute enemy planes appeared overhead. But from my experience, I found that the sight of gapping shell holes after a raid instilled a greater sensation of fear than an actual raid.

"If we are ready at all times to get away with what belongings we need and are strictly composed, we have nothing to fear from air raids. I am quite sure that my experience will serve me in good stead in participating in air raid drills at home.

"Once, I received a comfort bag and a letter addressed to the brave men of the Japanese Forces. It did not seem right that I should receive them, but I was assured that I was in a way entitled to them. You may be sure I was glad to get them and felt as happy as any soldier, whose most joyous moments are when he receives tidings from the people at home."

Reprinted Books And Journals On War Are Popular Sellers in Shanghai Market

That the diversified craving for reading material by the local public is not being fully catered to, as part of its requirements fall outside the scope of book stores, was the general opinion expressed by various book and magazine retailers interviewed recently by The Shanghai Sunday Times.

In previous years so-called first-hand book stores were able to meet the public's requirements for all types of books and periodicals due to their extensive sources of supply. But at present certain forms of reading matter are only procurable locally either in reprinted form or from old stocks. Periodicals on current events—war, politics and similar subjects are furnished by local and Japanese publishers, one book store owner revealed.

A paradox in the sale of books to the public, he continued, has unavoidably arisen since the greater part of the demand for old books and magazines is now being met by the stocks of second-hand book shops, and consequently it is mostly reprinted books and periodicals dealing with matters of the moment that the public buys from the leading sellers.

In a measure, libraries, itinerant hawkers and second-hand book shops all serve to whittle down the trade of book shops, and this has forced some of them to clear part of the shop for the sale of other goods. It is only in this way that they are able to cover expenses.

The question of public preference in the matter of books and magazines falls roughly into three groups, according to statements made by book dealers. The first comprises businessmen and others who find it essential to their vocations to keep abreast of the latest happenings: these purchase the periodicals and journals published locally. The second group is formed mostly of the younger generation who favor the old magazines, while the third group consists of technicians, musicians and other professionals who seek documentary books and printed records.

In one well-known book store, which had its shelves and display counters still filled with books, the owner in answer as to whether second-hand and outdated periodicals constituted part of his saleable stocks, stated that at one time such a heavy demand was made for the latest batches of imported books and magazines that he decided it was expedient and profitable to supply new covers for books that would otherwise have been sold at a greatly slashed price. In this way a shortage of such books was eliminated, he disclosed.

The present trend of demand of the reading public is for English-language journals and magazines printed locally and by other publishing houses in Greater East Asia. This is explained by book sellers as being due to the interest displayed in the war and political situation in the world.

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Navy Eagles Pound Tarawa, Makin Foe; Attain Big Results

(Continued From Page 1)

the air battle over Rabaul on January 14, our sea and land units shot down 34 enemy planes and damaged 20 more, the details of the results being as follows:

1. Shot down by our sea units, 13 planes; shot down by our Navy and Army ground fire, 21 planes.
2. Damaged by our sea units, 20 planes.

Thus, the total results of the air battle on January 14 are out of 162 enemy planes, 99 were shot down and 20 damaged, while three of our planes failed to return.

347 Raiders Downed

From January 1 to 17, the enemy planes that came to attack our position at Rabaul totaled 1,028 out of which 347 were shot down, while 18 of our planes were self-blasted or failed to return. The loss on the part of the enemy was, therefore, 33.8 per cent.

The day-to-day account of the enemy attack on Rabaul is as follows:

	Total Enemy Planes	Enemy Planes Shot Down	Our Loss
Jan. 1	70	9	0
2	40	10	3
3	30	11	2
4	22	18	3
6	About 40	8	2
7	About 234	34	2
9	About 150	52	2
12	About 80	4	1
14	About 162	99	3
17	About 200	102	0
Total	About 1.028	347	18

Churchill Back in London

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, returned to London today completely recovered from pneumonia which he suffered just after the conclusion of the Teheran and Cairo conferences, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter, went directly to the House of Commons where he anonunced that he hoped to make a statement on the war situation in the near future.

Tito Reported Wounded

Special

LISBON, January 18.—A report from London said that the Jugoslav "partisan" leader, Marshal Joseph Tito has been wounded in fighting in Montenegro. The report, however, has not yet been confirmed by Marshal Tito's headquarters.

U.S. 'Flying Fortress' Is Claimed Mediocre; Unbeatable Bomber Nothing But 'Sitting Bird'

Ever since the Boeing B-17 multi-motored bomber—the first of the series to be given the misnomer Flying Fortress—was rolled out of its factory in 1935, U.S. propagandists played it up for all and more than it was worth. The "largest in the world," "unbeatable bomber" and "possessing a tremendous armament and bomb load" were only some of the milder phrases they used, according to the Shanghai Time Week.

British aerial experts, in spite of the fact that English and American war and commercial aircraft manufacturers were waging a bitter competition for design and production supremacy, were for the greater part impressed by the propaganda. Later, however, Charles G. Grey, former editor of England's foremost aeronautical magazine, The Aeroplane, and co-compiler of Jane's All The World's Aircraft, made cutting remarks at what he called "America's so-called Flying Fortresses."

His biting comments were made at a time when they jarred with England's policy of patting America on the back and attempting to inveigle a greater quantity of aircraft from her. This was manifested in innumerable ways, mostly through the medium of the press, and Grey, one of the greatest authorities on world aviation, was made the target of acid complaints.

Only Sheer Nonsense

Yet it was Grey who served to strip much of glitter and pseudo-formidability of the Flying Fortresses. In a nutsheld his criticism is characterized by his remark, "All this talk about Flying Fortresses is sheer nonsense." He pointed out how poor the defensive armament actually was, how mediocre its bomb load and performance, and rounded off by saying that the slow speed and comparatively large surface area of the Flying Fortress would make it a "sitting bird" for anti-aircraft artillery.

England, anxious to break the stranglehold the Luftwaffe kept about her, did not heed the remarks of Grey or any other official or expert who sided with him, and several months later the British air force was supplemented by small batches of Flying Fortresses and other U.S. warplanes, which Grey had also condemned.

The deficiencies of the Flying Fortress became evident to the Boeing manufacturers and the U.S. army air corps even before their export to England, and plans were quickly drafted for the incorporation of various improvements, which the Americans hoped would restore the obsolescent bomber to its former status.

Improved defensive armament, boosted power plants, and armorplating were several of the improvements effected. They were insufficient. British pilots complained of a host of other disadvantages, and the Boeing plant turned out development after development. In the "D" derivative the performance was greatly boosted, and the machine was claimed to have a ceiling of 41,580 feet.

Armament Defective

Armament was still defective, so in the "E" model the belly gun extension was redesigned, and the two flank blister gun positions were substituted by the installation of a gun position fitted in the extremity of the tail. This, it was hoped, would eliminate the heavy losses inflicted by fighters utilizing the "tailsitting" attack.

Assured now following their disillusionment of the former models, propagandists were once again lavish in their praise of this bomber. The 27-tonner, they said, is fitted with the latest flying aids and military requirements. It costs a sum equivalent to ¥112,000. It is fitted with a heating system operating through connections with one of its four giant, twin-row 1,600 h.p. motors. It utilizes de-icers, and has manifold parts actuated by electric ancillary motors.

Admittedly constituting a great improvement of the previous models, the B-17.E was put instantly into mass production following its test flight on September 9, 1941,—three months before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia. Factories turning out these bombers were led by the Douglas, Lockheed and Vega plants, in addition to the Boeing manufactory.

In that one months, since all plants had to start from scratch, a few hundred "E" bombers at the most could have been built. The British air force, meanwhile, had contracted for 1,000 of these Flying Fortresses, for which the English air ministry paid £70,000,000. It was with these bombers, in addition to Consolidated B-24 Liberators, that the U.S. air corps decided to equip their air bases in the Philippines and China.

Among the U.S marines captured on Corregidor, the former American stronghold off the Bataan Peninsula, was one who revealed that it had been planned by the U.S. air corps stationed on Luzon Island to conduct with Fortresses mass long-range attacks on Taiwan. The procrastinated plans, however, were nipped in the bud by the crushing Japanese aerial offensive.

Played Minor Role

Though a considerable number of Flying Fortress bombers were successfully ferried to U.S. bases in the Philippines shortly before the war, few of these were of the "E" model. The Japanese aerial attacks saw most of them strafed and blasted on the ground, and they figured insignificantly in U.S. retaliatory air assaults.

It was not generally known that a dozen or more Flying Fortresses had been flown by fleeing American airmen to Australia and later to New Guinea, but this was learnt when Major X X, flight commander of a formation of 8-17.E bombers, was captured with a group of U.S. airmen in the austral war zone by the Japanese Armed Forces.

The Major in giving an account of his aviation career, disclosed that he had led a formation of 15 B-17.E bombers from Florida, U.S.A., to, Malang, Java,—a distance of approximately 12,000 miles. Though he did not state the time involved to negotiate the distance, it evidently had not been flown at a leisurely pace as he had left Florida early last year, several weeks after the outbreak of hostilities, with the cardinal purpose of supplementing the offensive warplanes of the U.S. army air corps based on the Malai archipelago.

The trip, apart from military considerations, can be regarded as one bordering on long-distance records. When the Flying Fortresses reached Port Moresby after beating a hasty retreat from Malang in March last year, they had covered a total distance of about 19,000 miles. Major X X, of course, did not reveal what mishaps had taken place en route, or if the motors were replaced at one of the stopping places. But inspite of all this the trip seems to be one of the longest ever conducted by such a number of four-motored bombers.

Taking off from an army base in Florida, the formation flew to Malang via Trinidad, Belem and Natal in South America, Freetown, Keno, Khartum, Cairo, in Africa, Karachi, Bengalore, in India, then down to Palembang, Sumatra, and finally to Malang, Java.

(To Be Concluded)

Nippon Times
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

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Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

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